

OGC HAS REVIEWED.

PM -  
KC  
P&R

26 April 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Logistics

FROM :

Chief, Printing & Photography Division, OL

SUBJECT : Atlas Program

STATINTL

1. To comply with Agency policy of making unclassified publications available to the public, the Printing & Photography Division (P&PD) has been providing mechanical reproductions to the Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents (GPO/Sup Docs) for supplemental printing for public sale. Under this procedure there is a duplication of effort in the production cycle inasmuch as both CIA and GPO produce a similar product for their respective customers. This separate printing is mandated by a stipulation that the Sup Docs sales outlets are to be used only for material processed through GPO. Publications actually printed within the Agency cannot be offered for public sale through the Sup Docs without issuance of a waiver. Duplication is inherent under this established procedure.

2. For some time P&PD and GPO representatives have recognized the duplication of effort with the resultant cost inefficiencies in having atlases intended for the Intelligence Community printed internally and having a supplemental printing of copies by a commercial printer to be sold through the Sup Docs channels. In this supplemental printing the GPO administrative costs incurred in preparing the bid and awarding the contract as well as the profit of the commercial printer must be absorbed in the selling price of the publication.

3. To overcome the duplication of effort GPO has requested P&PD to print all atlases. At the time of printing, GPO proposes to forward a requisition to P&PD specifying the number of copies to print for public sale through Sup Docs. The proposal is based on reimbursement P&PD will charge GPO for labor and material for the added press run and binding operation plus 82% for overhead.

OL 6 2173

SUBJECT: Atlas Program

4. The proposal for P&PD to produce both the internal and public sales copies is a definite improvement over the present system. It eliminates the need for continuous negotiations between P&PD and GPO, as well as the lengthy bidding process prior to awarding the contract. Unquestionably, the duration of the printing production cycle will be shortened. Price per copy would be reduced by approximately 50% due to the savings resulting from eliminating duplicate processes.

5. On the negative side, P&PD will have an additional burden with longer press and bindery production runs. However, it is not intended that these unclassified publications will conflict with priority commitments. Essentially, the atlases will be produced on a nonpriority basis. P&PD feels that the advantages to be gained by the Government far outweigh the minimal production problems which may be entailed in producing the atlases.

6. P&PD, therefore, recommends that the GPO proposal be accepted. Your concurrence is requested. A waiver from GPO concurring in the proposal is attached. As you will note in the attachment, GPO has obtained a waiver to Title 44 from the Joint Committee on Printing.

 STATINTL

Att

Distribution:

Orig - Addressee  
1 - OL Reading File  
(1) - OL/P&PD (Official)

STATINTL

OL/P&PD:  4111 (26 Apr 76)

1 - VD

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

STATINTL  
TO

: Mr. [REDACTED]  
Production Manager  
Central Intelligence Agency  
FROM : Customer Service Manager  
U.S. Government Printing Office

DATE: April 14, 1976

SUBJECT: World Atlases, Volume I, Western Hemisphere

In conversation with Mr. Beach, Assistant Staff Director, Joint Committee on Printing, he stated that the CIA was considered exempt from the provisions of Title 44 U.S.C. Therefore, the purchase of the Atlases in question from the CIA for sale by the Superintendent of Documents did not violate the intent of those Regulations. We were given permission to proceed.

  
Robert J. McKendry

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Atlas Program

Chief, Printing & Photography Division, OL 4111

OL 6 2173

26 April 1976

Director of Logistics

Mike: We did not take the initiative in this matter. We serve as an intermediary between OGCR and GPO due to our liaison responsibilities with the Public Printer. OGCR interest is two-fold: first, they want their unclassified products made available to the public; second, they want these products available on a timely basis to avoid a rash of requests from the public once it hits the Government recipients. It has taken GPO up to 6 months to contract and obtain copies for public sale.

This is obviously a policy matter. We might even need a legal opinion? I don't know what authority JCP has to waive our obligations under Title 44. I guess they can.

STATINTL

14 MAY 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Logistics

THROUGH : Deputy Director of Logistics

SUBJECT : Atlas Program

REFERENCES : (a) OL 6 2173, attached, dtd 26 Apr 76,  
Comments fm C/P&PD/OL and Request  
for Legal Opinion by DD/L

(b) Memo for DD/L fm C/P&PD/OL dtd 26 Apr 76,  
same subject

(c) Gov't memo fm R. J. McKendry, GPO, to  
[REDACTED] Production Manager,  
P&PD/OL; subject: World Atlases,  
Vol. I, Western Hemisphere, dtd 14 Apr 76

(d) Extract fm Congressional Director 1976  
re Joint Committee on Printing, attached

STATINTL

1. This memorandum confirms conversations with the Deputy Director of Logistics and Deputy Chief, Printing and Photography Division, Office of Logistics (P&PD/OL), and the undersigned, 11 May 1976, concerning the legality of printing additional Atlases beyond the Agency's need for distribution and sale by Superintendent of Documents. The facts relevant to the problem have been detailed in reference (b) and need not be repeated here. It is understood that the particular Atlas is a unique document not available in like form elsewhere.

2. Reference (c) caused concern since Mr. R. J. McKendry, Government Printing Office (GPO), in response to inquiry by P&PD as to whether or not that division could properly print the additional Atlases, stated that the Agency was "exempt" from the provisions of Title 44 U.S.C. according to Mr. Paul Peach, Staff Assistant for the Joint Committee on Printing (JCP). Title 44 U.S.C., it should be noted, covers Public Printing and Documents. Title 44 U.S.C. 101 states the JCP shall consist of the chairman and two members of the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate and the chairman and two members of the Committee on House Administration of the House. Currently its membership is detailed in reference (d), attached.

STATINTL 3. In an effort to ascertain the validity of the professed exemption to Title 44, Office of Legislative Counsel [redacted] contacted the JCP. He was informed by Mr. Denver Dickenson, Staff Assistant and Alternate Staff Director, of the same information as Mr. Paul Peach reportedly had told to Mr. McKendry, GPO. Essentially JCP is of the opinion that [redacted]

[redacted] Moreover, having been apprised in detail of the proposed printing of the Atlases, Mr. Dickenson reportedly saw no committee objection.

4. The undersigned does not concur with the claim of general exemption from all provisions of Title 44.

5. It is the opinion of this Office, however, that the proposed plan to print the Atlases is within the provisions of Title 44 and, therefore, permissible regardless of whether or not the Agency is exempt from Title 44.

6. There are two basic issues present in this case, namely, the right to print and the right to sell printed materials. [redacted]

[redacted] That provision is not inconsistent with 44 U.S.C. 501, which essentially provides all printing . . . of the Government shall be done at the Government Printing Office, except

(1) classes of work the Joint Committee on Printing considers to be urgent or necessary to have done elsewhere; and

(2) printing in field printing plants . . . if approved by the Joint Committee on Printing.

To this end, 44 U.S.C. 103 provides that the JCP:

may use any measures it considers necessary to remedy neglect, delay, duplication, or wastes in the public printing and binding and the distribution of Government publications.

It is clear from the recent Office of Legislative Counsel inquiry that such measures have been employed by the JCP in permitting P&PD press facilities to make the extra press run.

7. Furthermore, 44 U.S.C. 1702 states:

. . . When an officer of the Government having in his charge documents published for sale desires to be relieved of them, he may turn them over to the Superintendent of Documents, who shall receive and sell them under this section. Moneys received from the sale of the documents shall be returned to the Public Printer on the first day of each month and be covered into the Treasury monthly.

8. In the instant case, the Agency will merely be reimbursed the cost of printing the additional Atlases by the GPO. The Atlas will be turned over to the Superintendent of Documents in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 1702 for sale by that office within GPO. The low volume, high start-up costs for GPO to solely perform the work would make the Atlas printing economically undefensible without resorting to this plan. The JCP, which by law has remedial powers to use any measures it considers necessary to remedy neglect, . . . duplication or wastes, has approved the Agency's use of its presses.

9. Therefore, for reasons detailed above, it is the opinion of this Office that no legal objection exists to the implementation of the Atlas program.



Logistics and Procurement  
Law Division  
Office of General Counsel

STATINTL

Atts

cc: C/P&PD

<b>TRANSMITTAL SLIP</b>		DATE
TO: Mr. [REDACTED]		
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	
REMARKS:		
<p>Per our telecon.</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p>		
FROM:		
ROOM NO.	BUILDING	EXTENSION

STATINTL

STATINTL

FORM NO. 241  
1 FEB 55

REPLACES FORM 36-8  
WHICH MAY BE USED.

(47)

# Maps of the World's Nations



Central Intelligence Agency











# **Maps of the World's Nations**

Volume I  
Western Hemisphere  
January 1976

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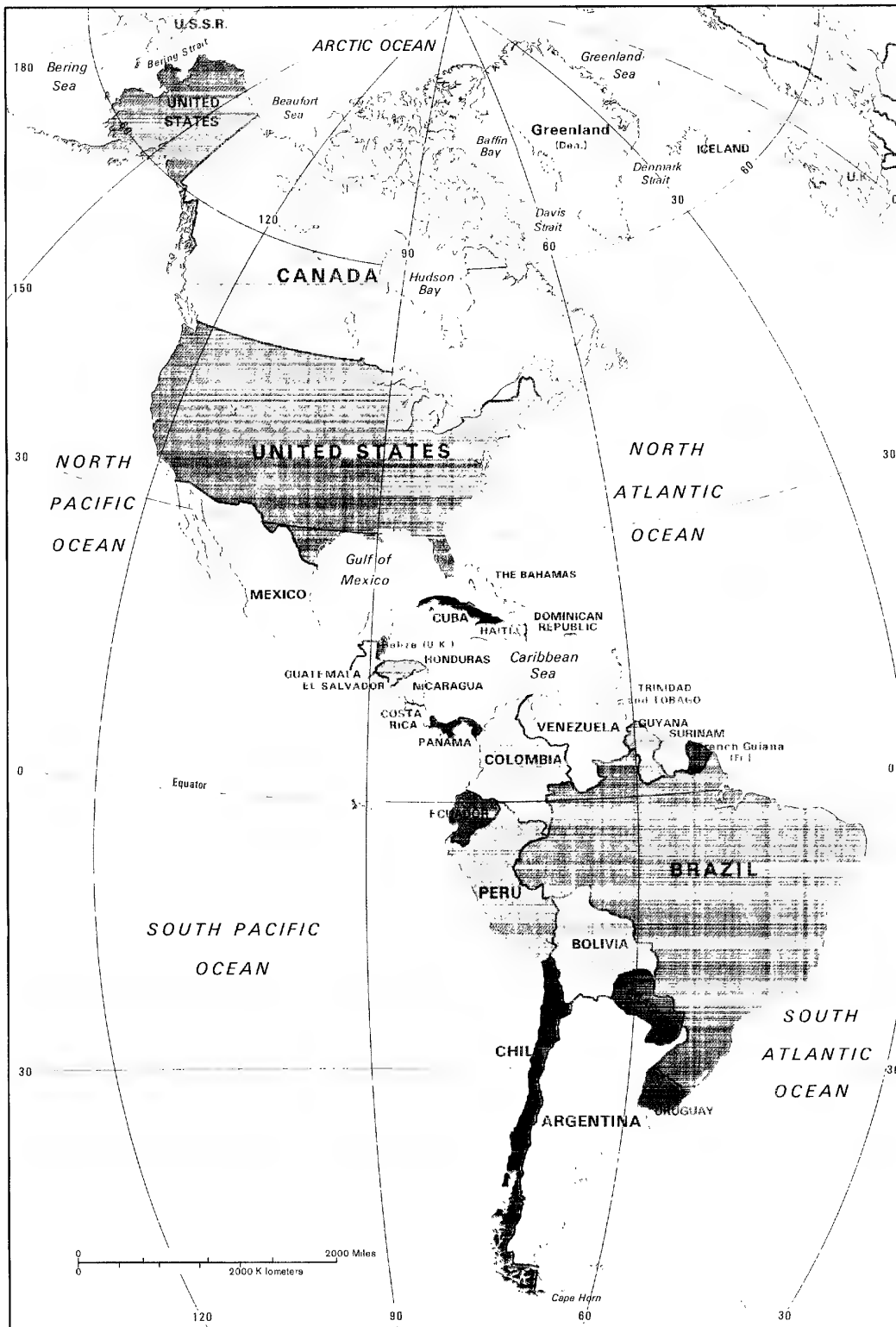
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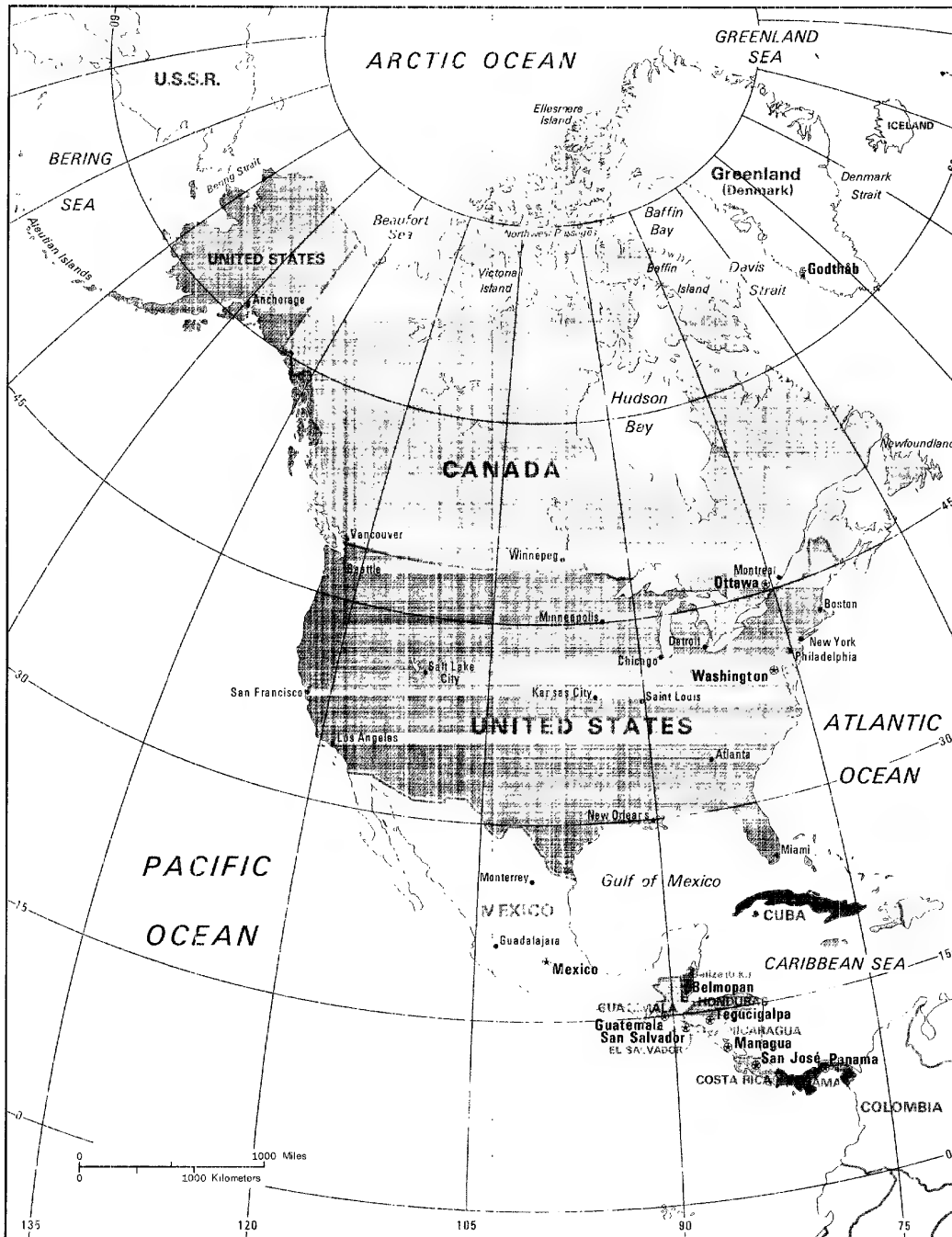
## Legend

	International boundary	
	International boundary, indefinite or in dispute	
	Other line of separation or sovereignty on land	
	Other line of separation in water	
	State or province boundary	
	National capital	 Road
	Other capital	 Railroad
	Airport	

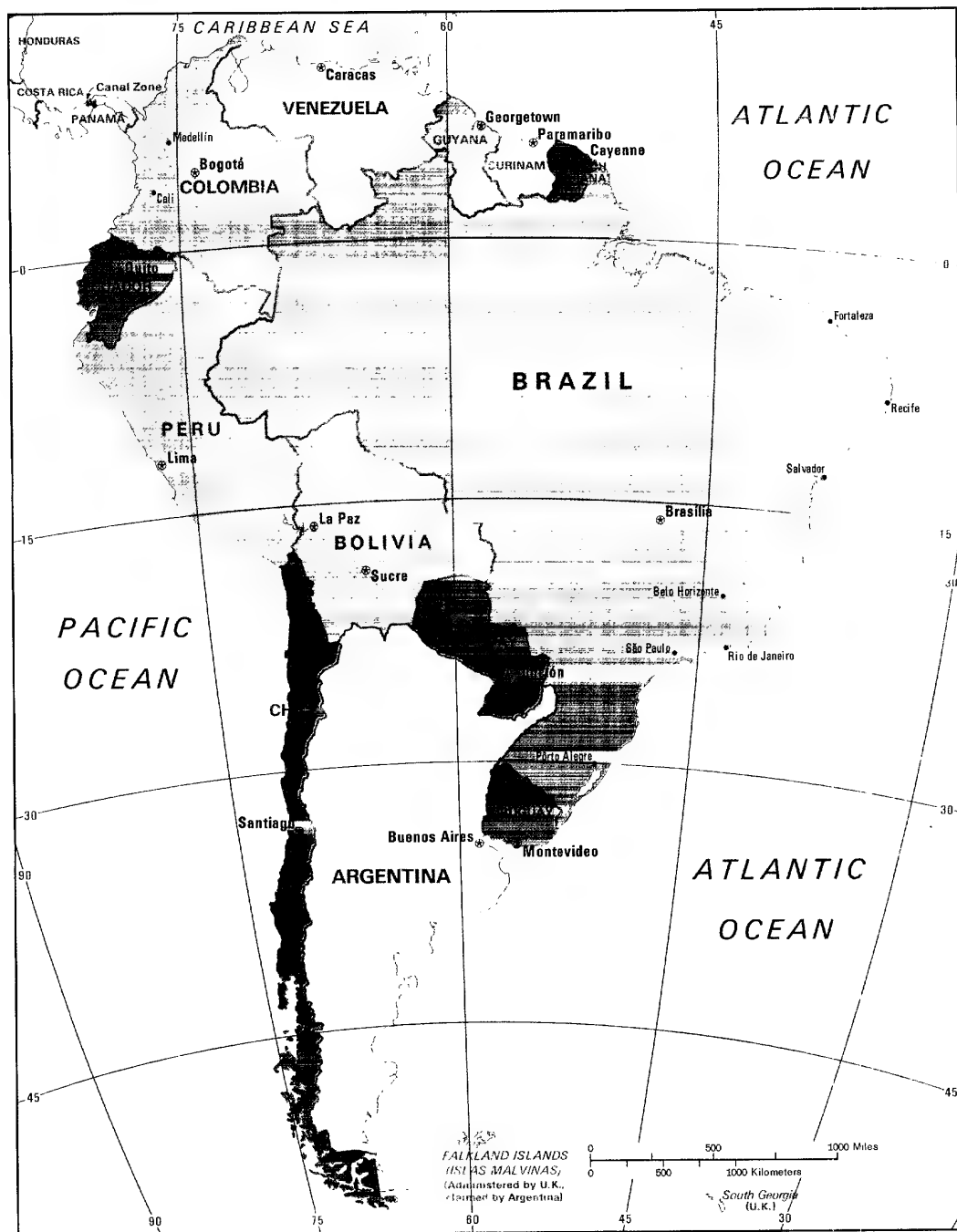
Names and boundary representation  
are not necessarily authoritative

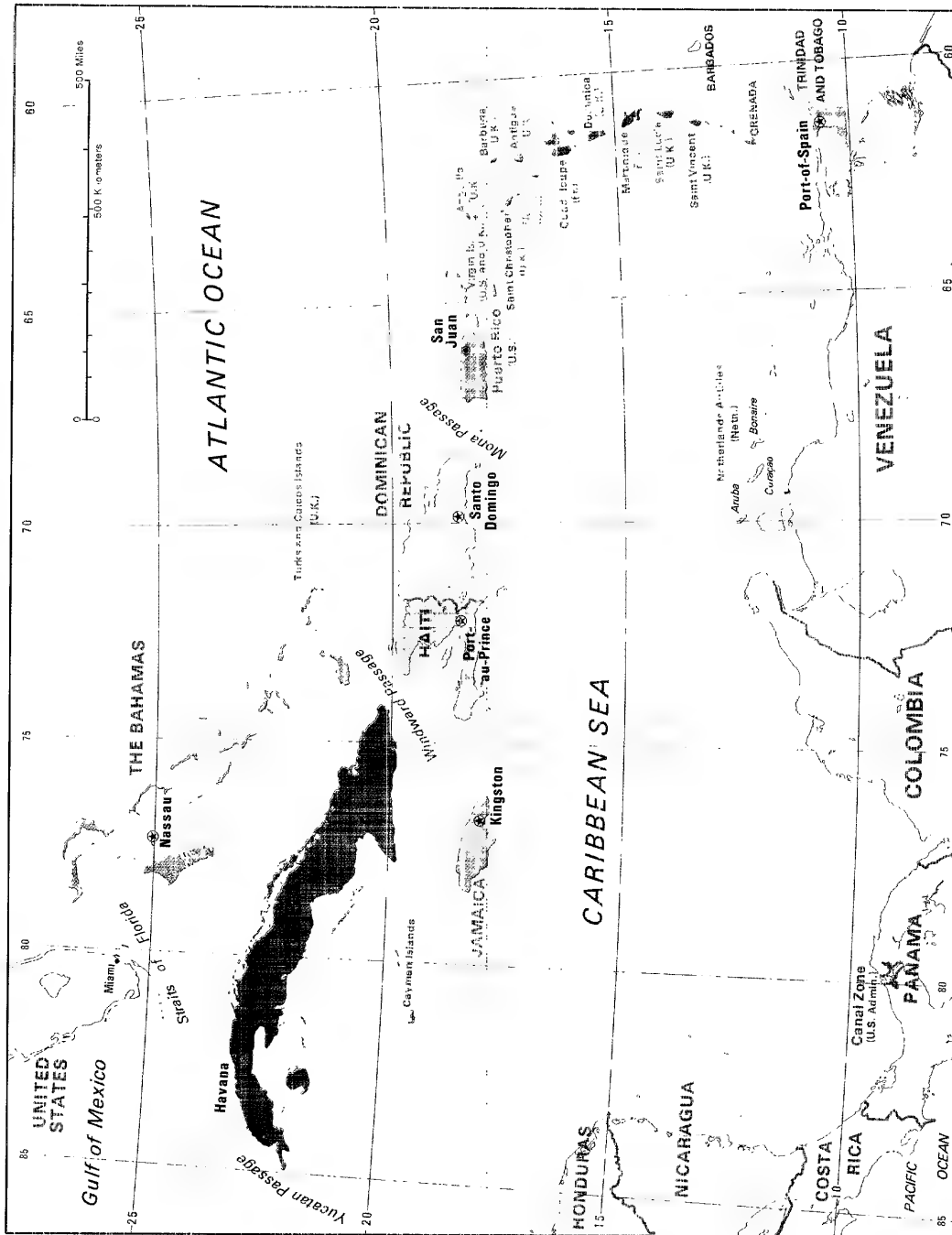
# North and South America

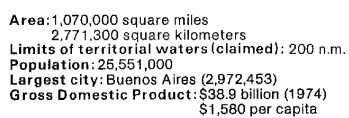
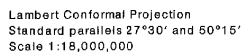


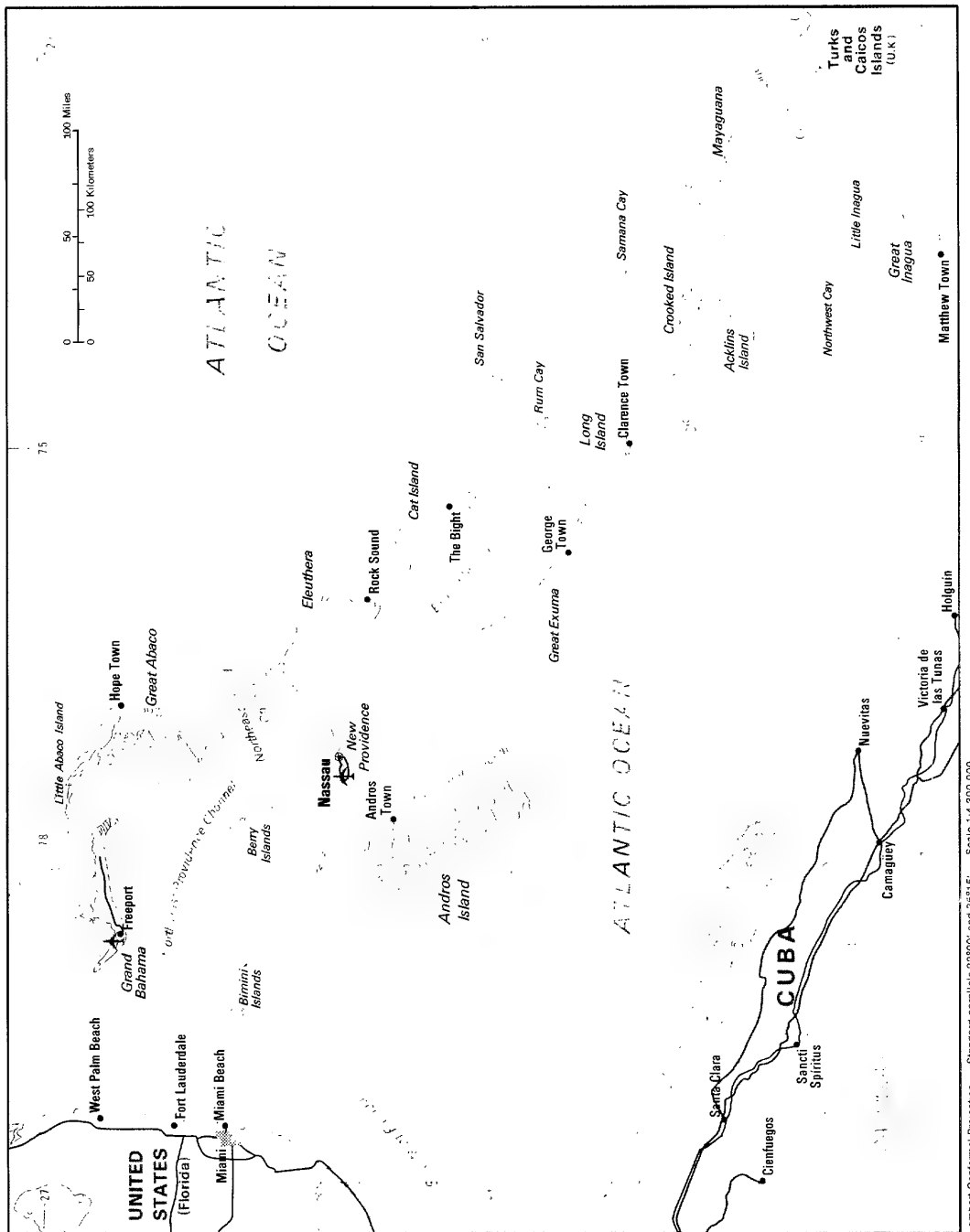


# South America



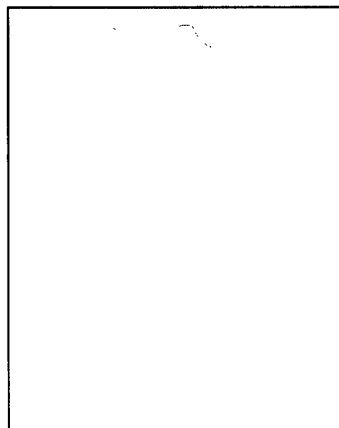






## The Commonwealth of the Bahamas

Area: 4,400 square miles  
 11,396 square kilometers  
 Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n.m.  
 Population: 203,000  
 Largest city: Nassau (86,000)  
 Gross National Product: \$496 million (1973)  
 \$2,490 per capita



# Barbados



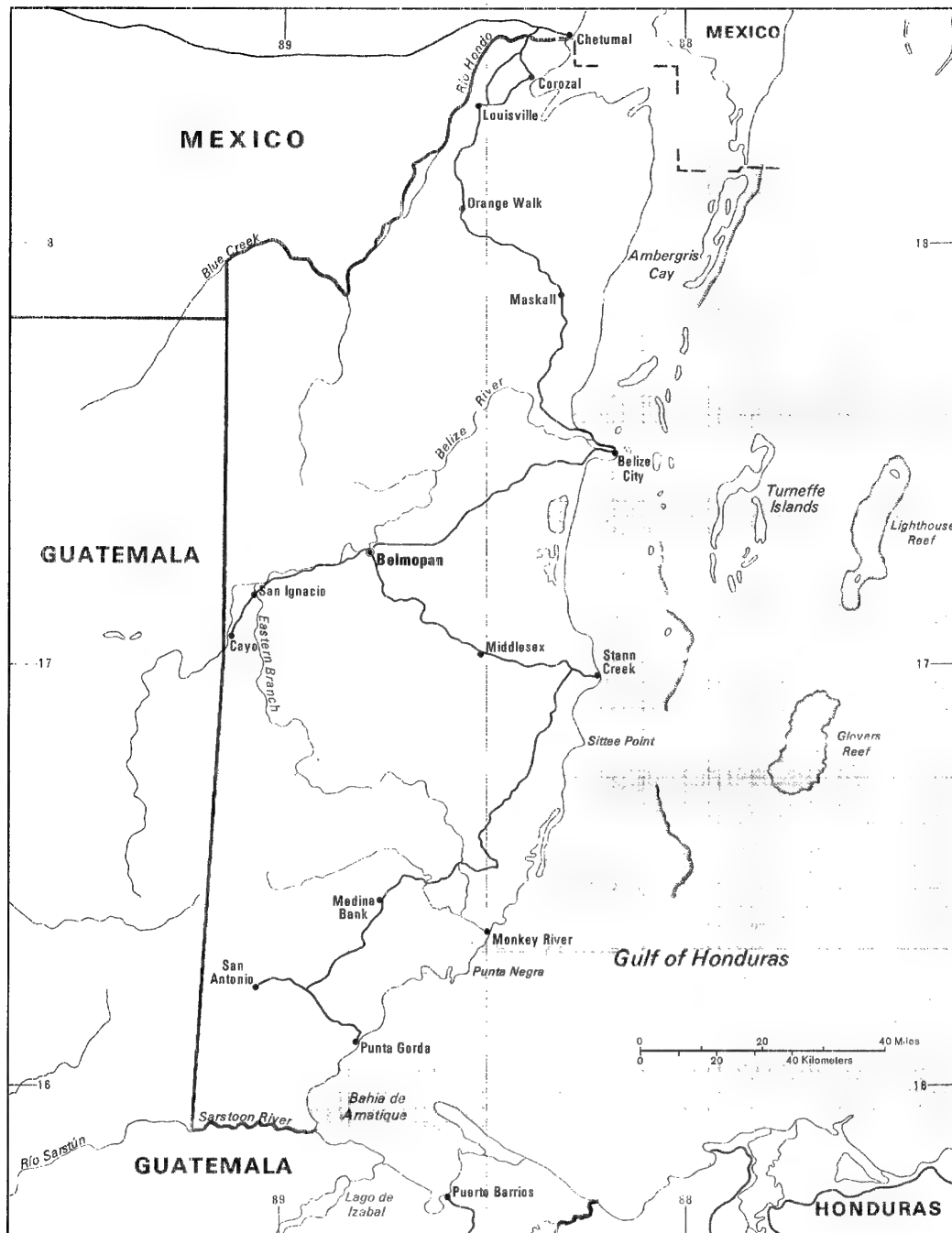
Transverse Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:160,000



## Barbados

Area: 166 square miles  
430 square kilometers  
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n.m.  
Population: 239,000  
Largest city: Bridgetown (8,789)  
Gross Domestic Product: \$264 million (1974)  
\$1,100 per capita





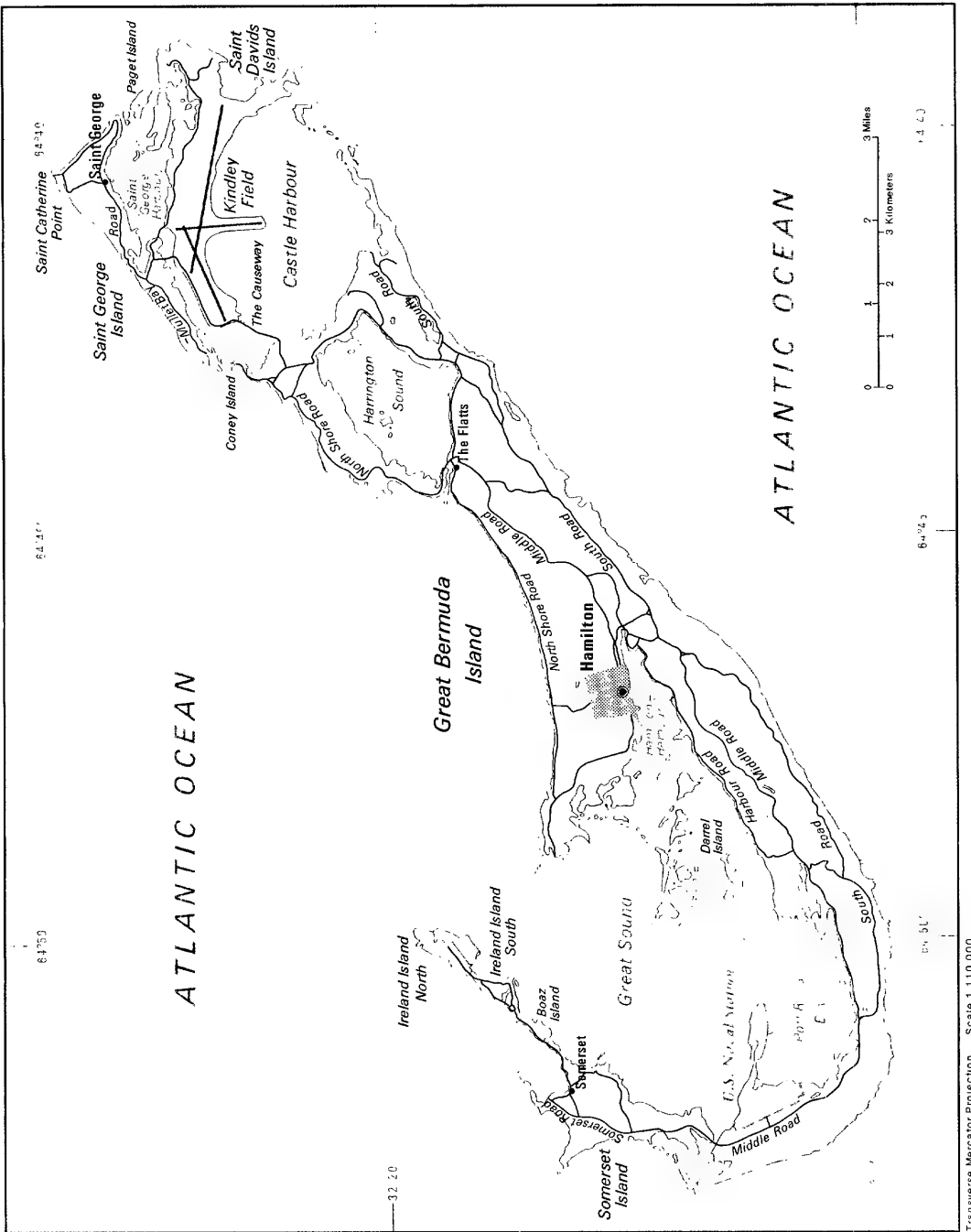
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### Belize

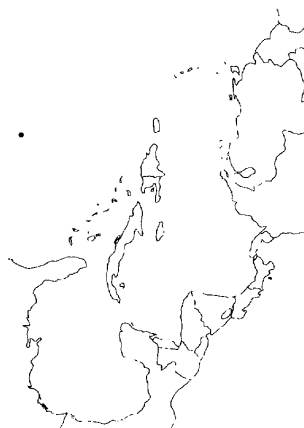
Sovereignty: British colony  
Area: 8,870 square miles  
22,973 square kilometers  
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n.m.  
Population: 140,000  
Largest city: Belize City (39,257)  
Gross Domestic Product: \$75 million (1973)  
\$570 per capita





### Colony of Bermuda

Sovereignty: British colony  
 Area: 21 square miles  
 54 square kilometers  
 Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n.m.  
 Population: 57,000  
 Largest city: Hamilton (2,127)  
 Gross National Product: \$350 million (1974)  
 \$6,000 per capita



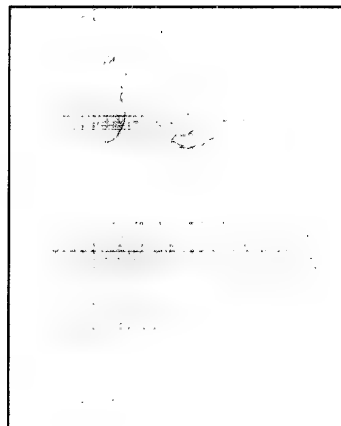


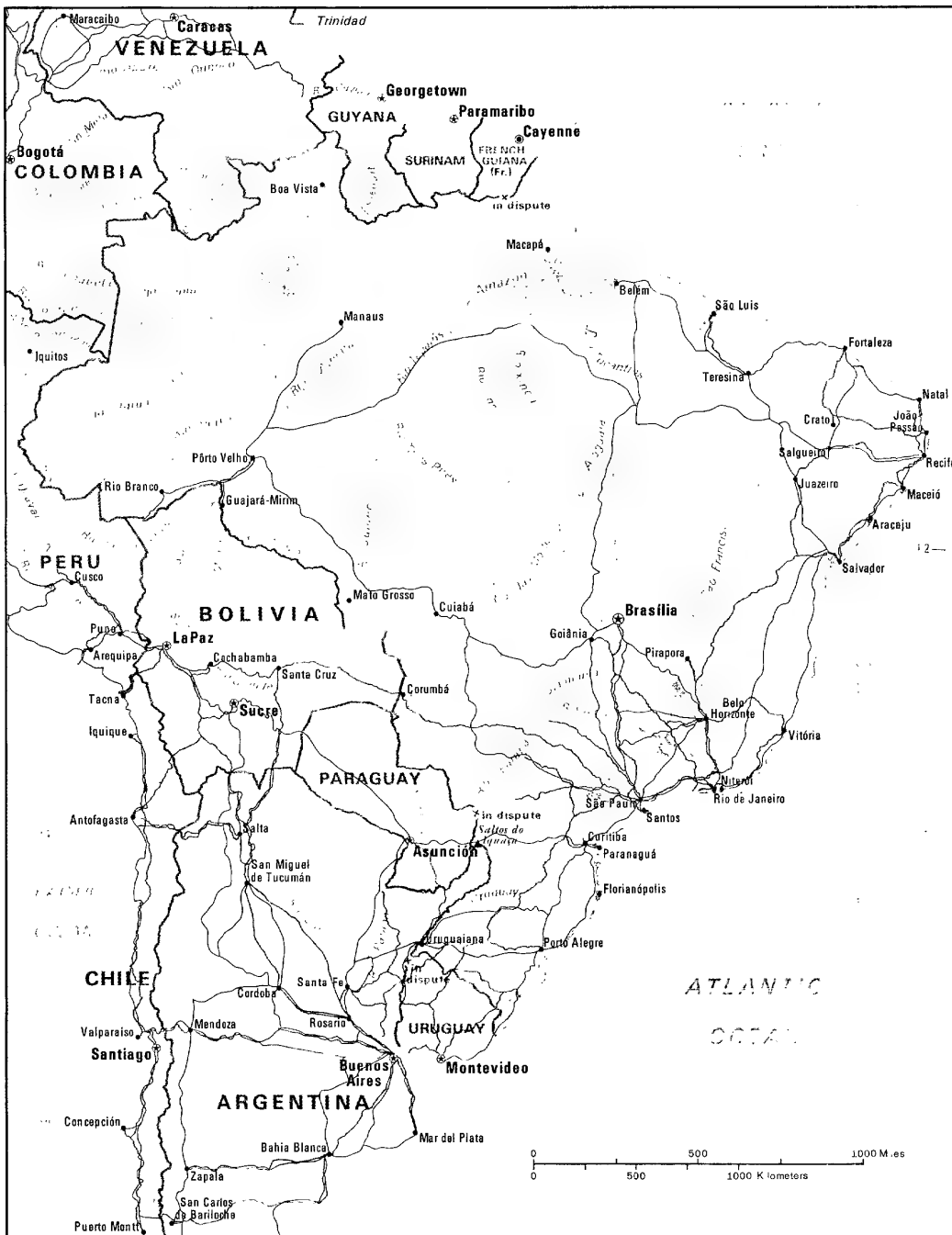
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Standard parallels 12°00' and 20°30'  
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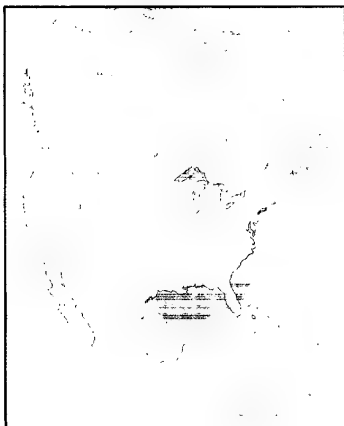
### Republic of Bolivia

Area: 424 000 square miles  
1,098 160 square kilometers  
Population: 5,480,000  
Largest city: La Paz (525,000)  
Gross National Product: \$1.16 billion (1974)  
\$230 per capita





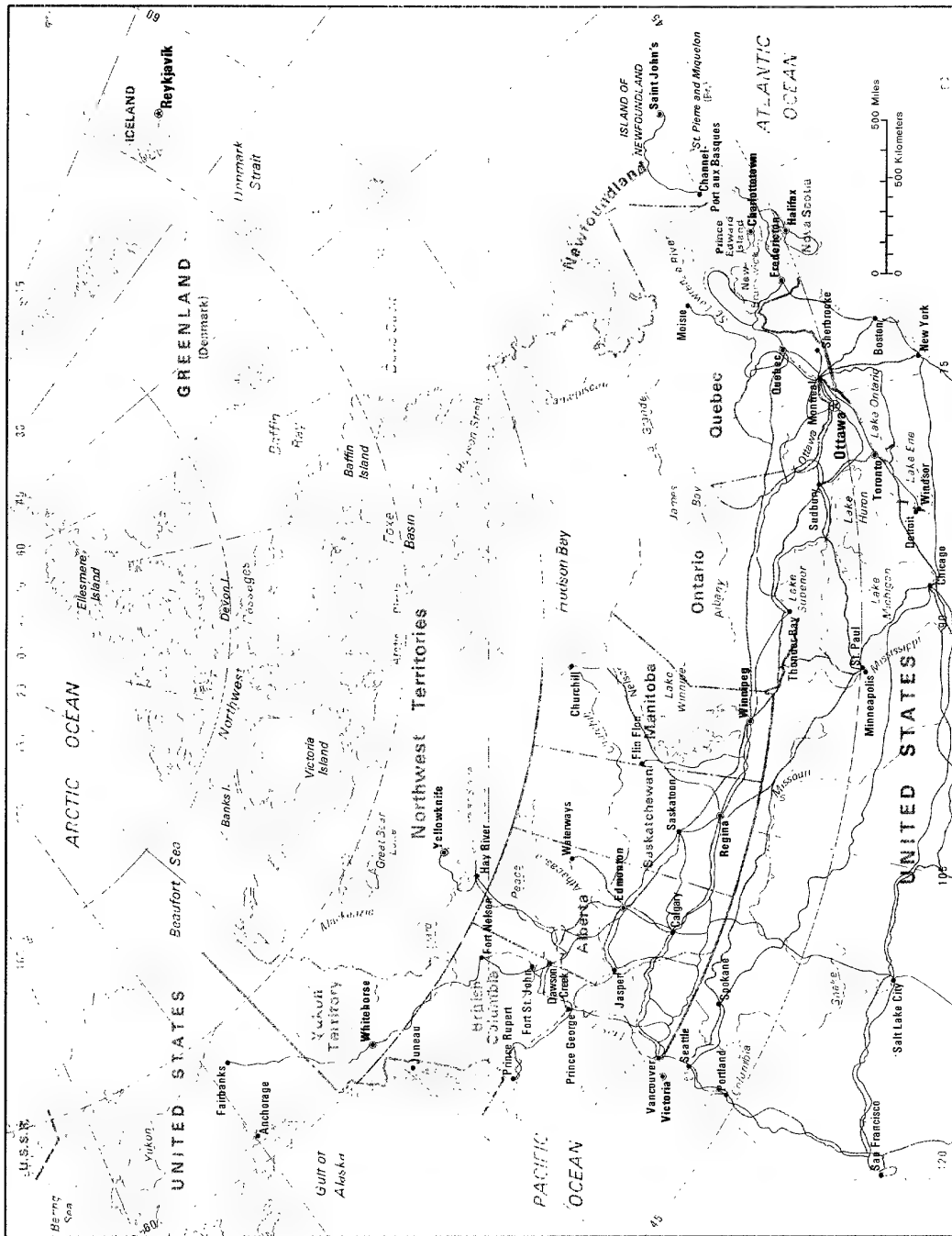
Azimuthal Equal-Area Projection  
Scale 1:28,000,000



### Federative Republic of Brazil

Area: 3,290,000 square miles  
8,521,000 square kilometers  
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 n.m.  
Population: 108,720,000  
Largest city: São Paulo (5,921,796)  
Gross National Product: \$77 billion (1974)  
\$810 per capita





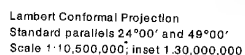
Lambert Conformal Projection Standard parallels 52° and 74° Scale 1:30,000,000



## Dominion of Canada

Area: 3,850,000 square miles  
 9,971,500 square kilometers  
 Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n.m.  
 Population: 22,863,000  
 Largest city: Montreal (1,214,362)  
 Gross National Product: \$176.8 billion (1974)  
 \$5,650 per capita





**Area:** 286,000 square miles  
740,740 square kilometers  
**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n.m.  
**Population:** 10,675,000  
**Largest city:** Santiago (510,246)  
**Gross Domestic Product:** \$8.11 billion (1974)  
\$840 per capita



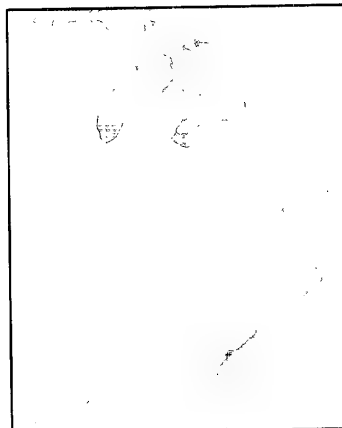


Lambert Conformal Projection  
Standard parallels 9°15' and 0°45'  
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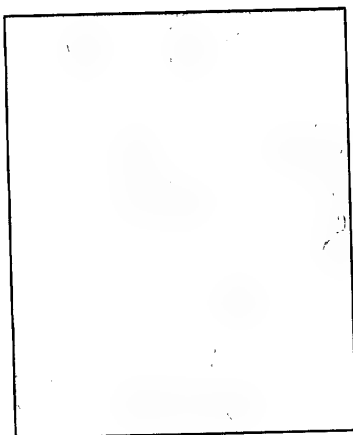
## Republic of Colombia

Area: 440,000 square miles  
1,139,600 square kilometers  
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n.m.  
Population: 22,549,000  
Largest city: Bogotá (2,148,400)  
Gross National Product: \$10.52 billion (1974)  
\$420 per capita





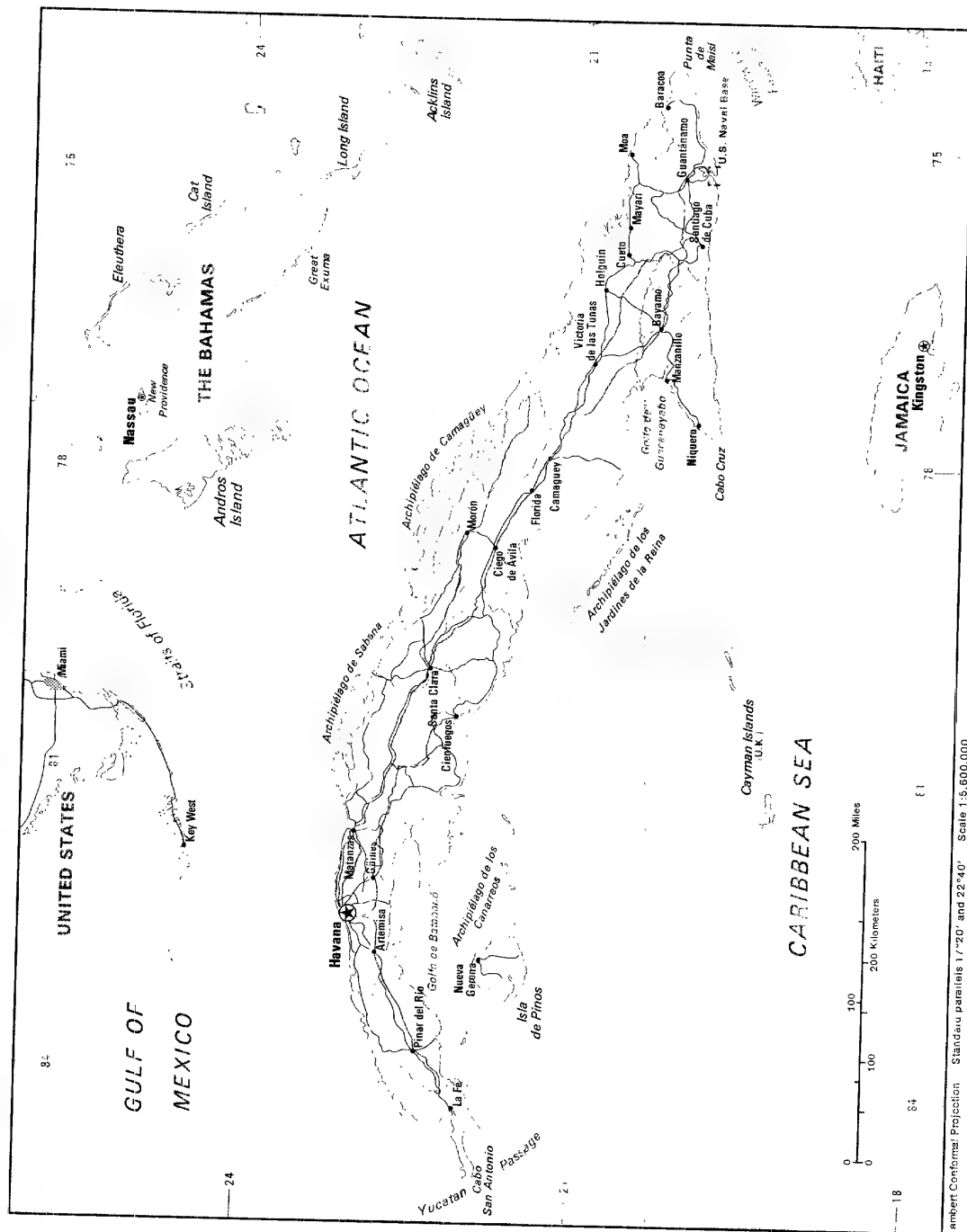
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Standard parallels 9°20' and 14°40'  
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### Republic of Costa Rica

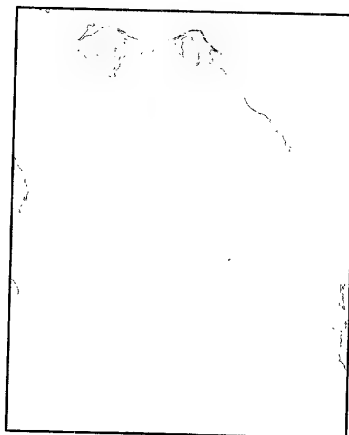
Area: 19,700 square miles  
51,023 square kilometers  
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n.m.  
Population: 1,997,000  
Largest city: San José (218,000)  
Gross National Product: \$1.5 billion (1974)  
\$770 per capita



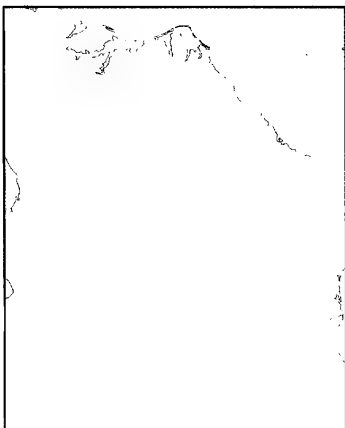
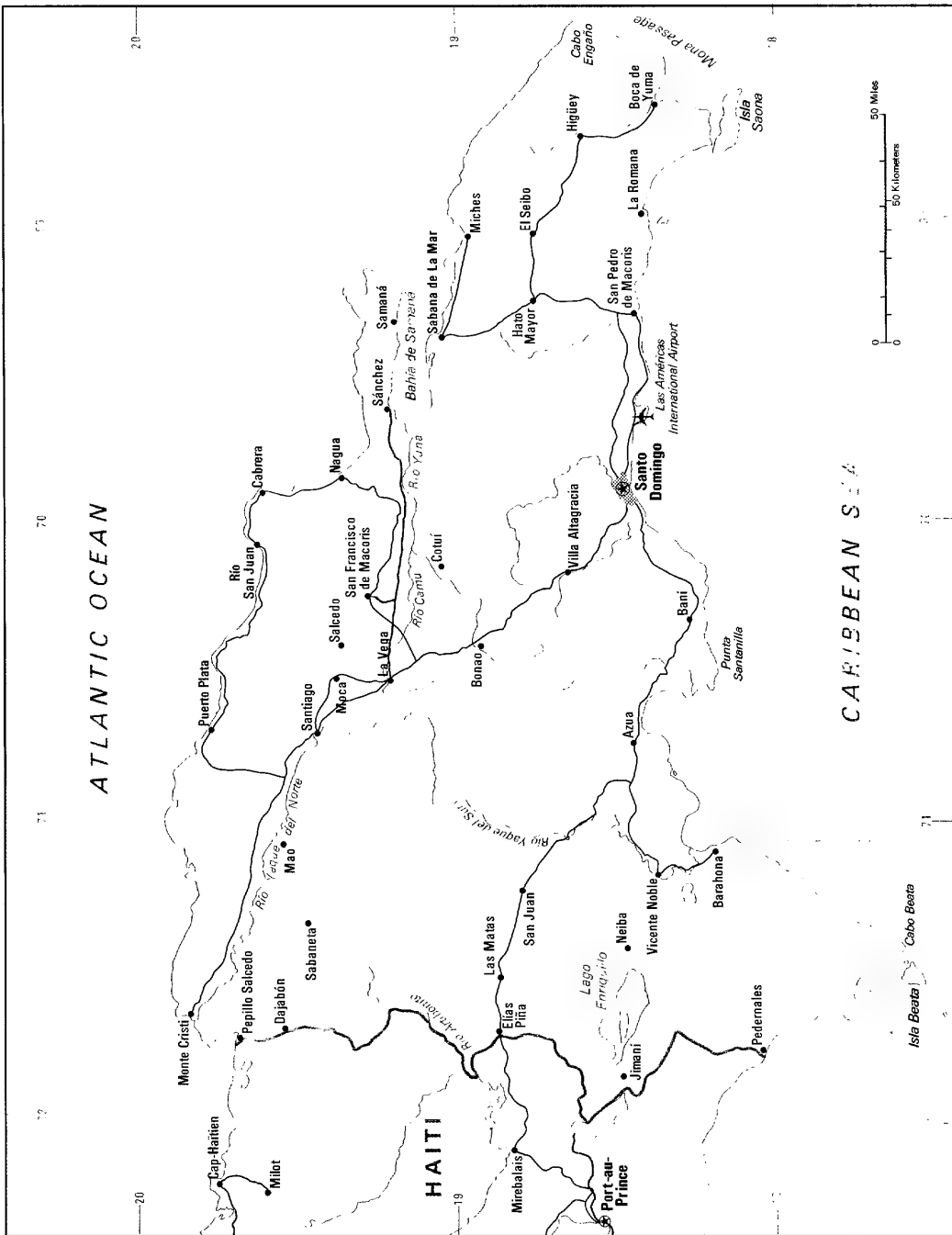


## Republic of Cuba

Area: 44,200 square miles  
114,478 square kilometers  
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n.m.  
Population: 9,337,000  
Largest city: Havana (1,755,400)  
Gross Domestic Product: \$6.1 billion (1974)  
\$670 per capita



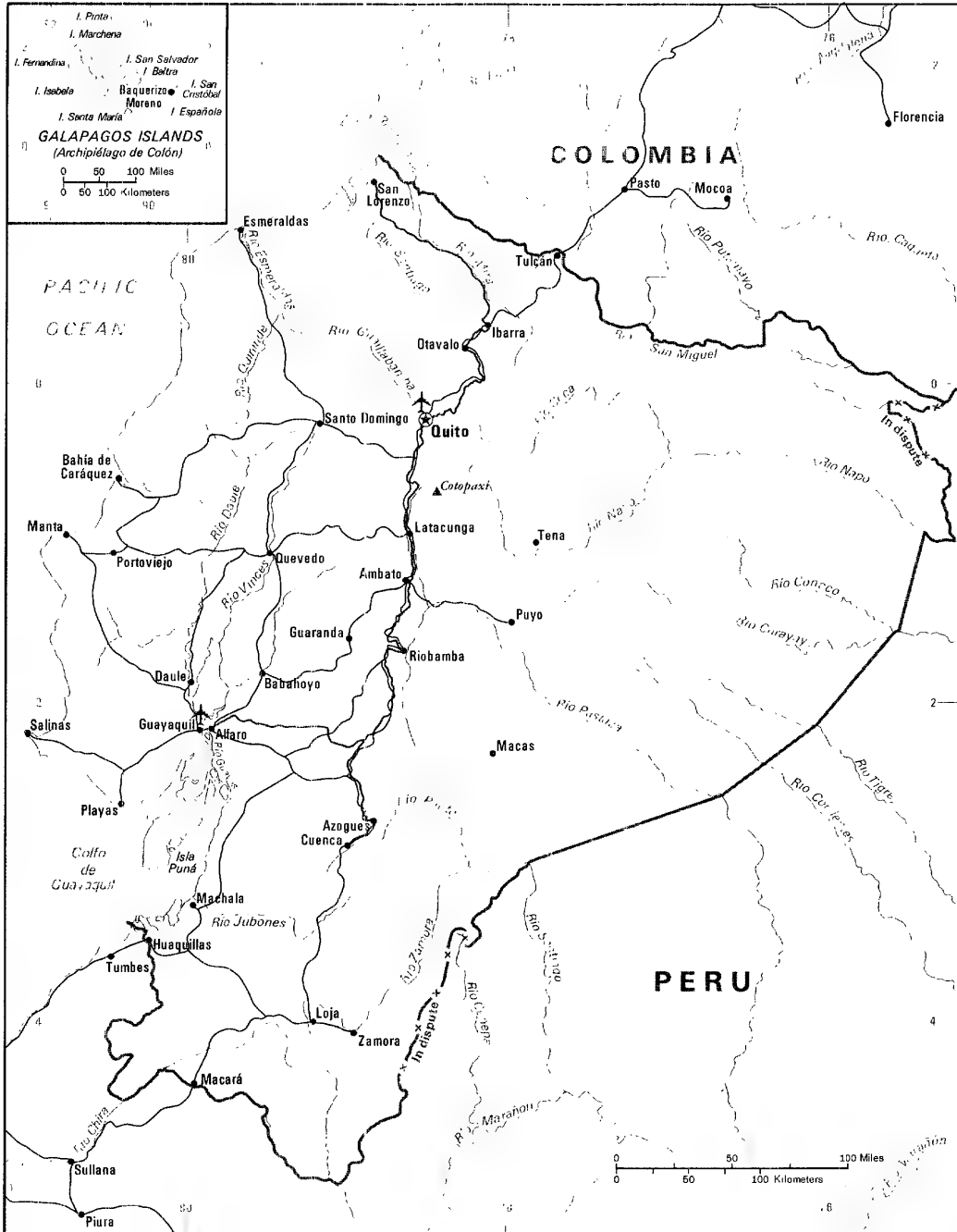
# Dominican Republic



## Dominican Republic

Area: 18,800 square miles  
 48,692 square kilometers  
 Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 6 n.m.  
 Population: 4,766,000  
 Largest city: Santo Domingo (673,470)  
 Gross National Product: \$3 billion (1974)  
 \$660 per capita





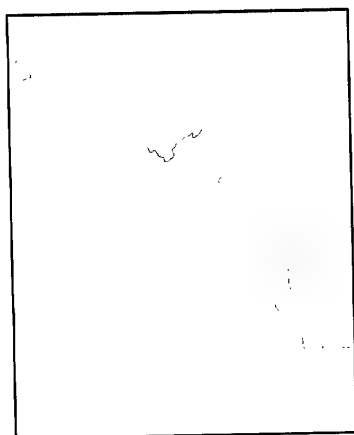
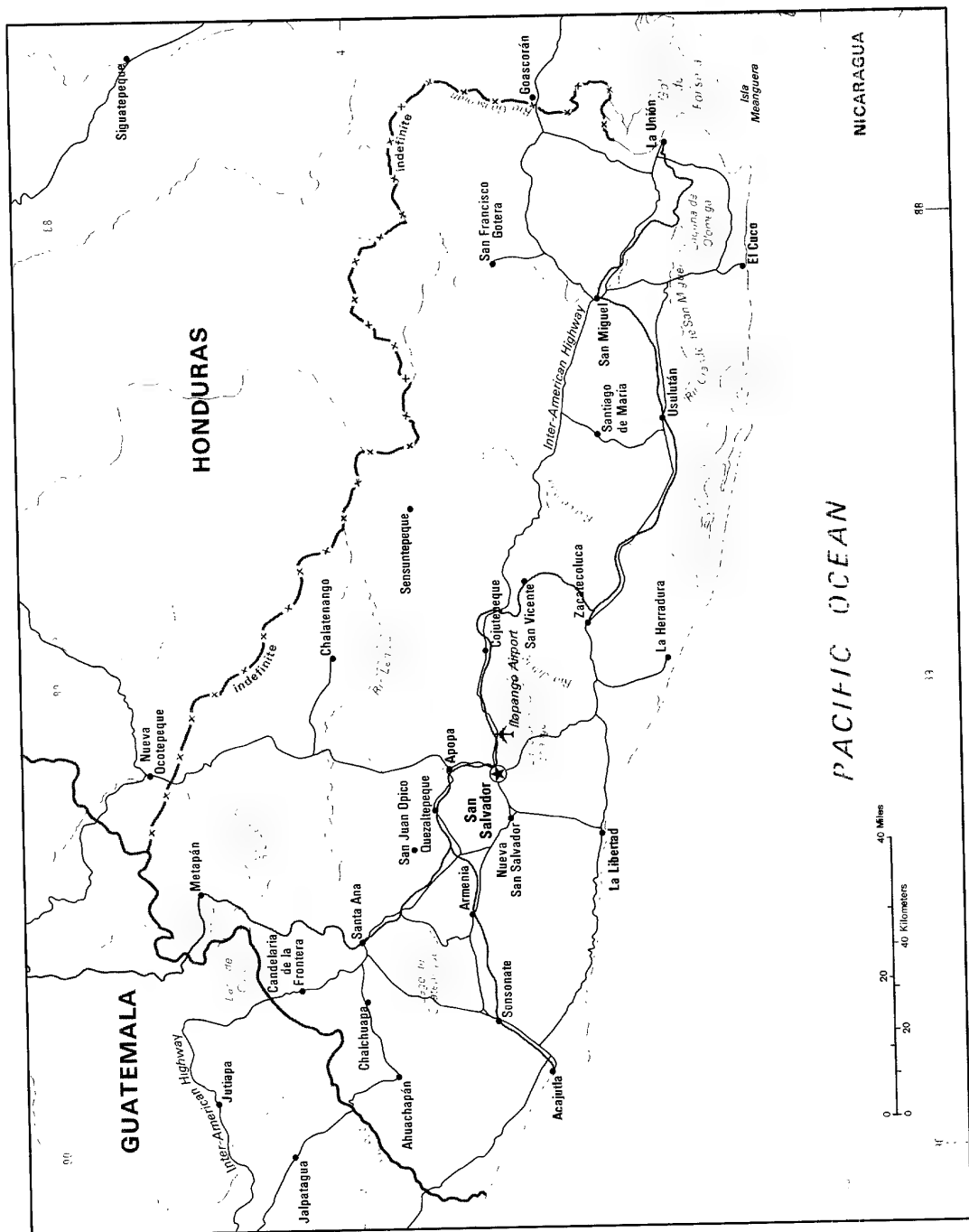
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Scale 1:4,000,000



**Republic of Ecuador**

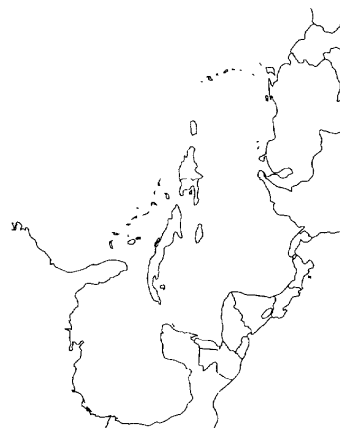
**Area:** 106,000 square miles  
274,540 square kilometers  
**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 200 n.m.  
**Population:** 6,804,000  
**Largest city:** Guayaquil (794,300)  
**Gross National Product:** \$3.1 billion (1974)  
\$450 per capita

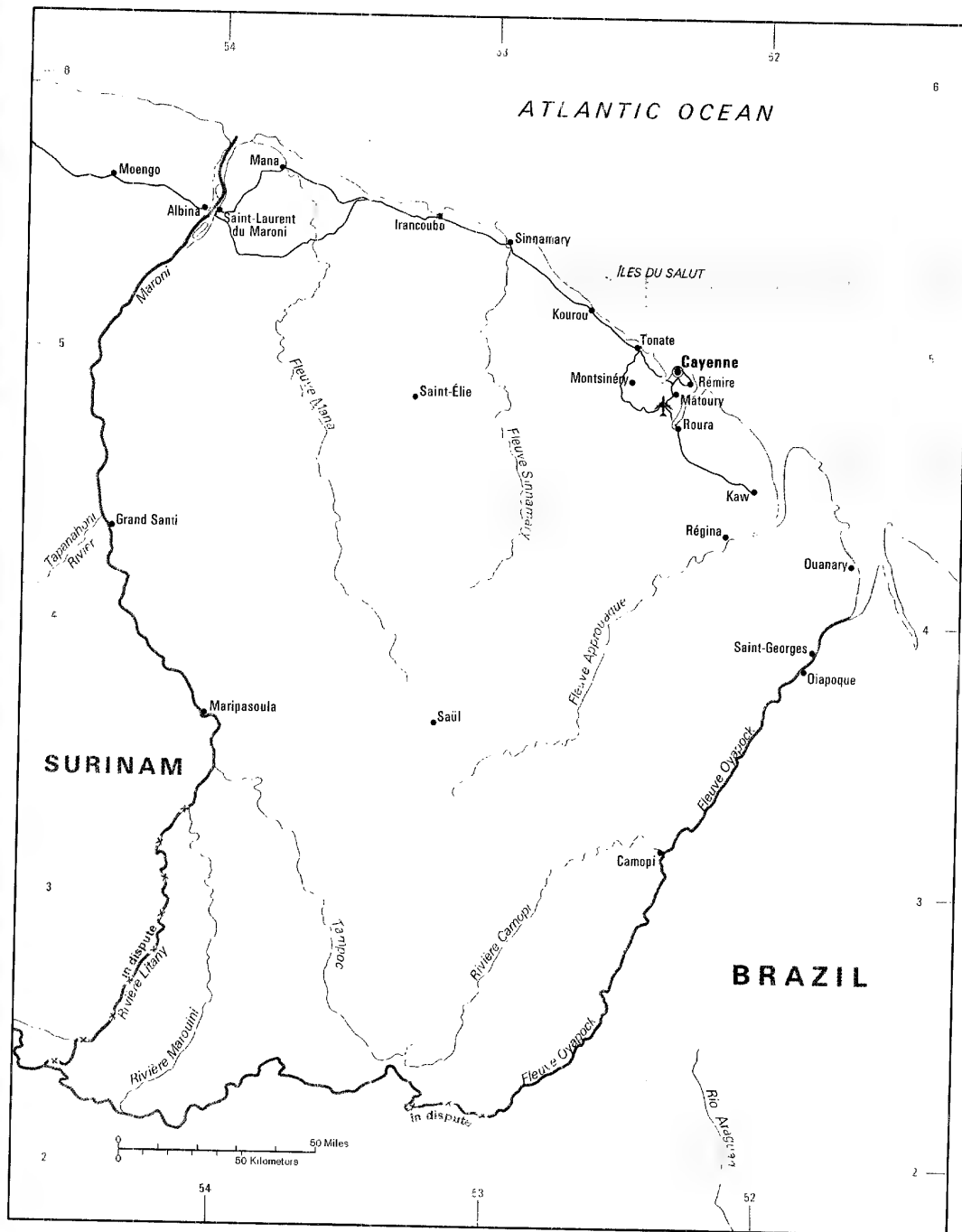
# El Salvador



## Republic of El Salvador

Area: 8,260 square miles  
 21,393 square kilometers  
 Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 n.m.  
 Population: 4,161,000  
 Largest city: San Salvador (337,171)  
 Gross National Product: \$1.6 billion (1974)  
 \$410 per capita



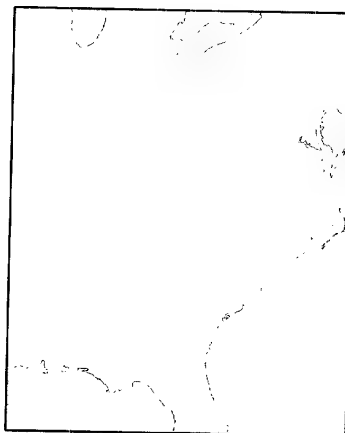


Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:2,300,000

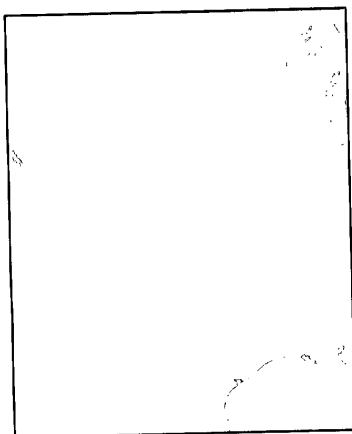
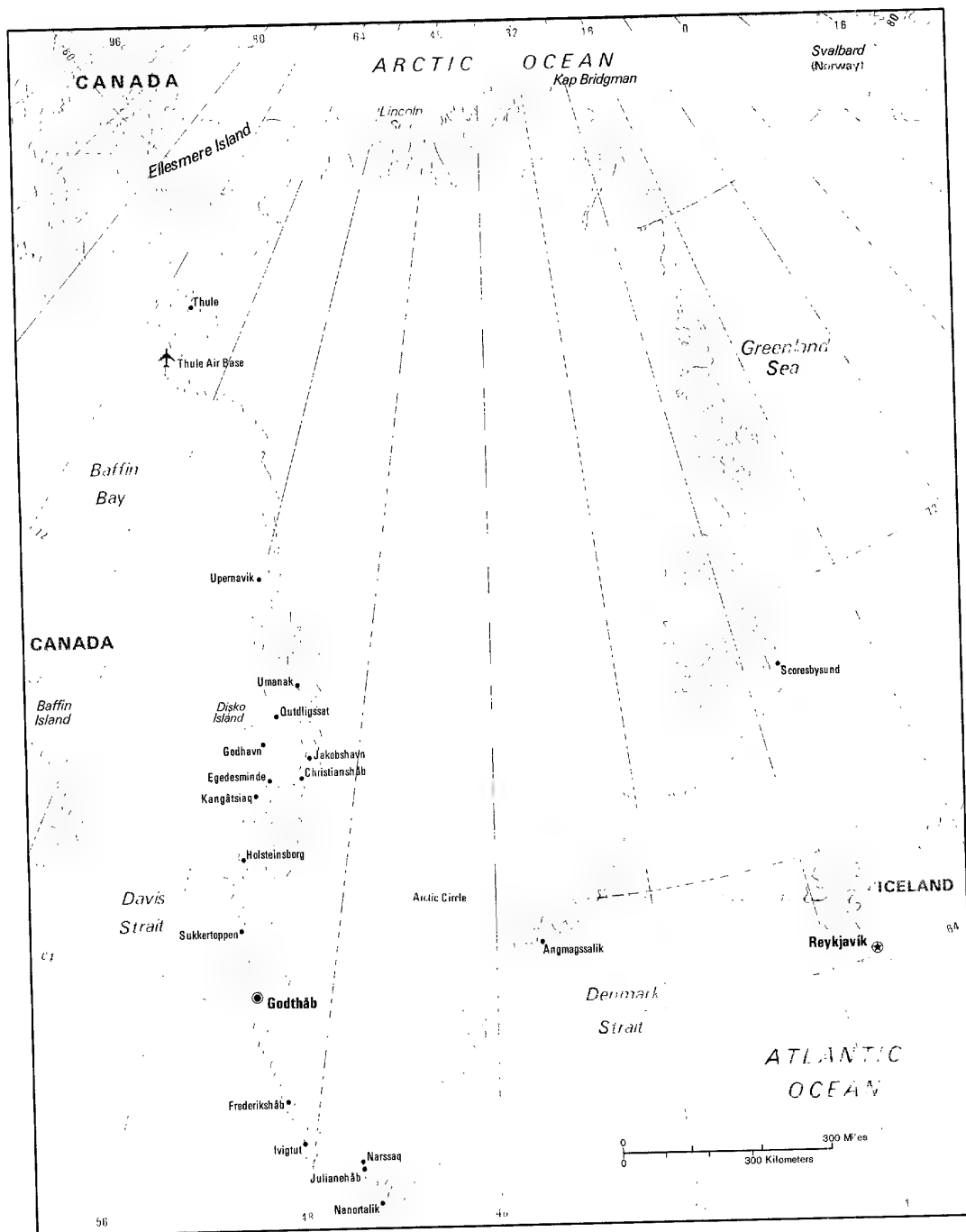


## Overseas Department of French Guiana

**Sovereignty** French overseas department  
**Area:** 35,100 square miles  
 90,909 square kilometers  
**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n.m.  
**Population:** 35,000  
**Largest city:** Cayenne (24,518)  
**Gross National Product:** \$40 million (1970)  
 \$800 per capita



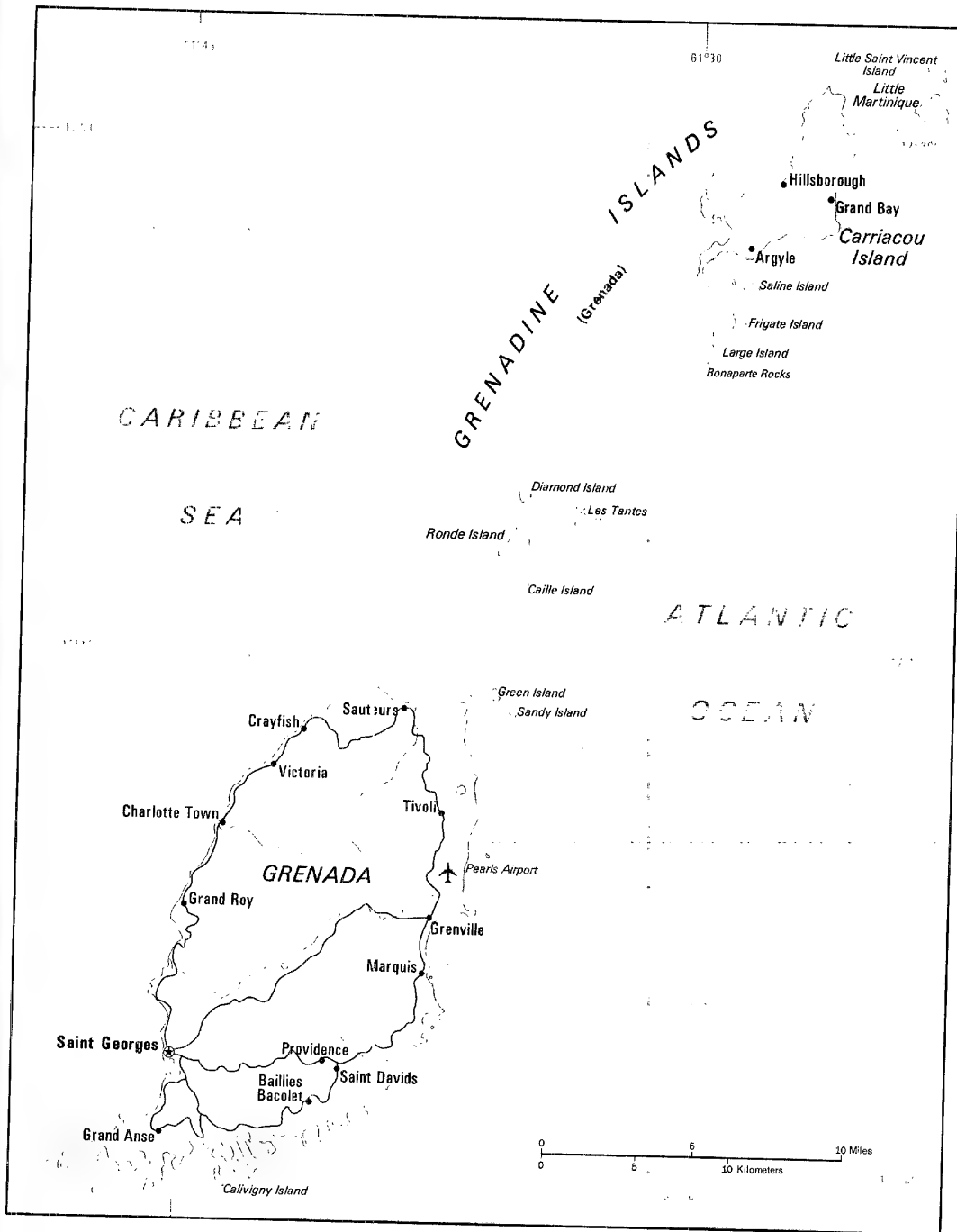
## Greenland



## Greenland

Sovereignty: Part of the Danish realm  
 Area: 840,000 square miles  
 2,175,600 square kilometers  
 Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n.m.  
 Population: 51,000  
 Largest city: Godthab (6,790)  
 Gross Domestic Product: included in that of Denmark

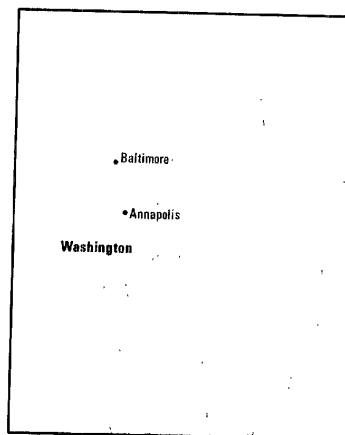




Transverse Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:300,000

## Grenada

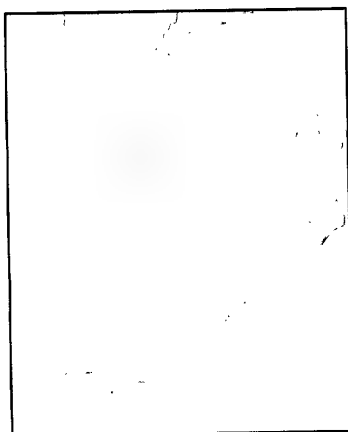
Area: 133 square miles  
344 square kilometers  
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n.m.  
Population: 98,000  
Largest city: Saint Georges (8,099)  
Gross Domestic Product: \$24 million (1974)  
\$250 per capita



# Guatemala

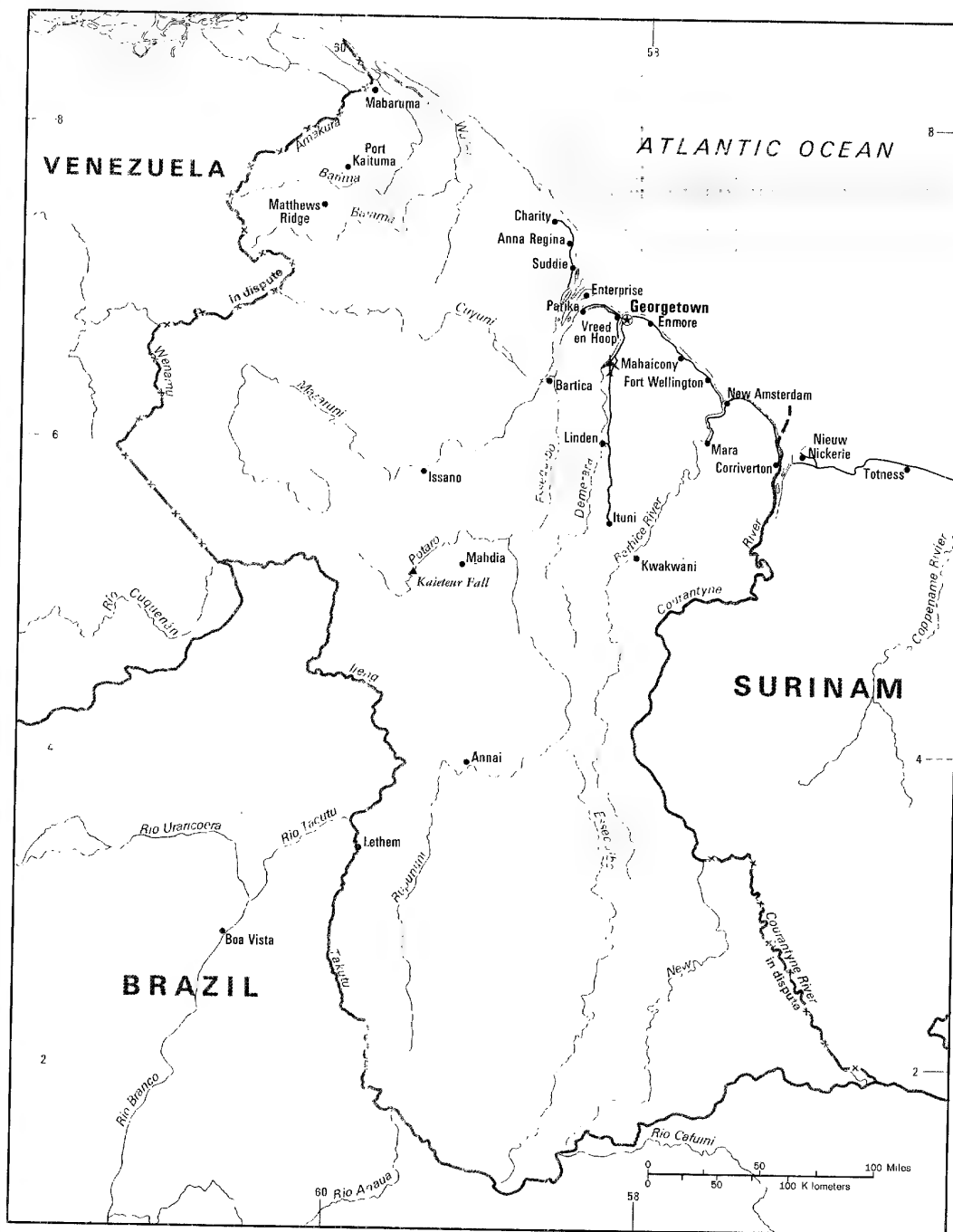


Lambert Conformal Projection  
Standard parallels 9°20' and 14°40'  
Scale 1:2,800,000



## Republic of Guatemala

Area: 42,040 square miles  
108,884 square kilometers  
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n.m.  
Population: 5,934,000  
Largest city: Guatemala (731,000)  
Gross Domestic Product: \$2.66 billion (1974)  
\$410 per capita

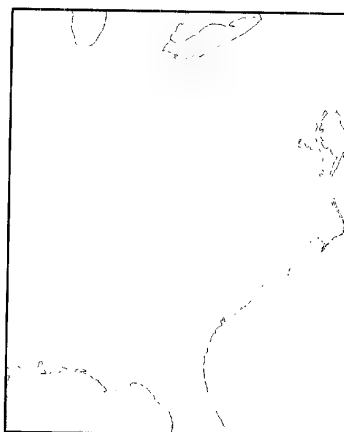


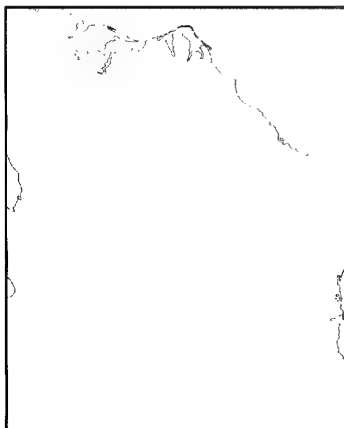
Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:4,000,000



## Cooperative Republic of Guyana

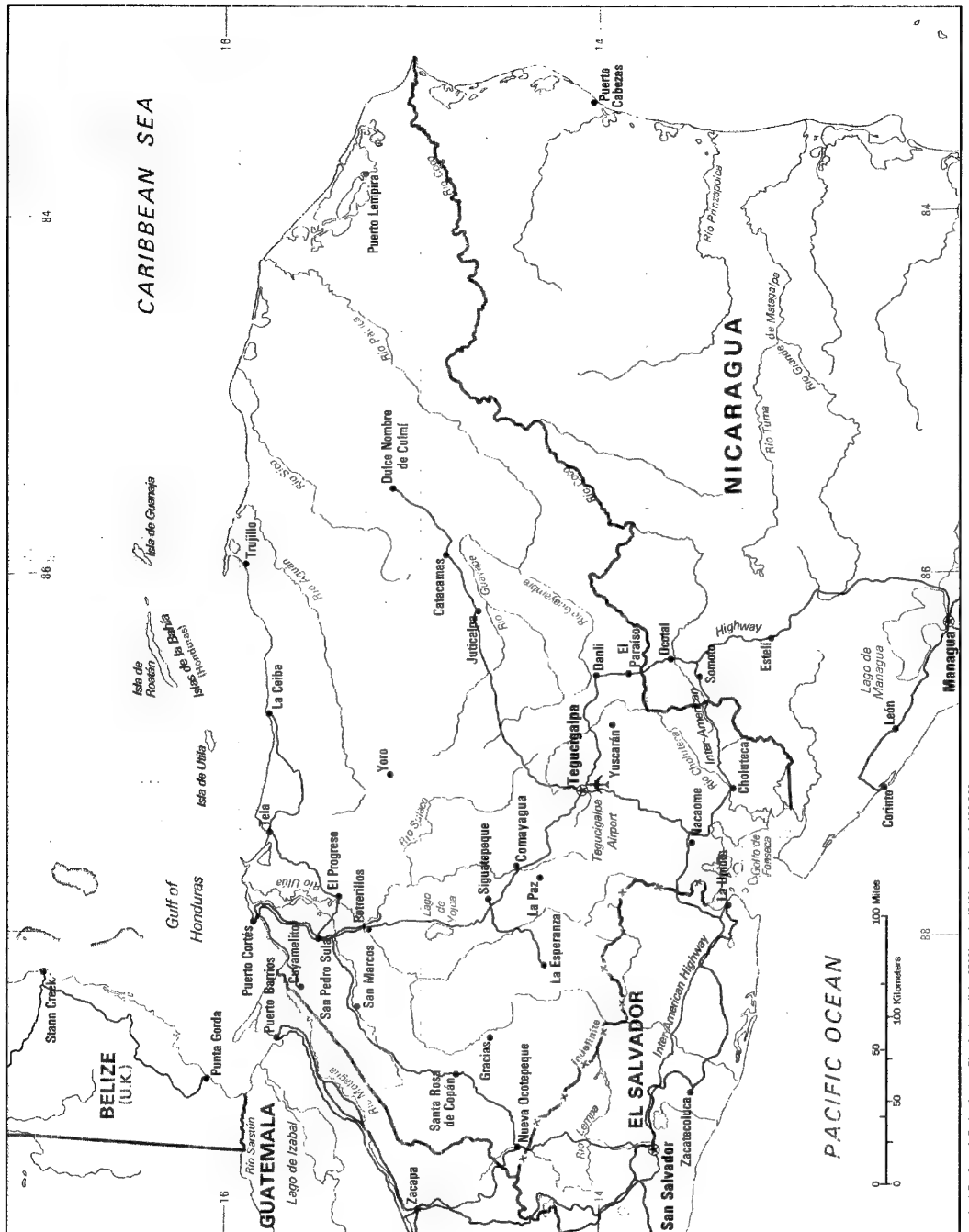
Area: 83,000 square miles  
214,970 square kilometers  
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n.m.  
Population: 800,000  
Largest city: Georgetown (66,070)  
Gross National Product: \$415.2 million (1974)  
\$520 per capita





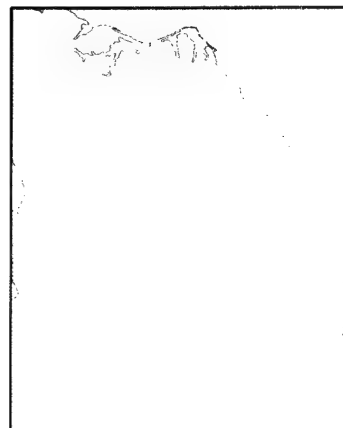
**Area:** 10,700 square miles  
27,713 square kilometers  
**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n.m.  
**Population:** 4,615,000  
**Largest city:** Port-au-Prince (458,675)  
**Gross Domestic Product:** \$816 million (1974)  
\$160 per capita

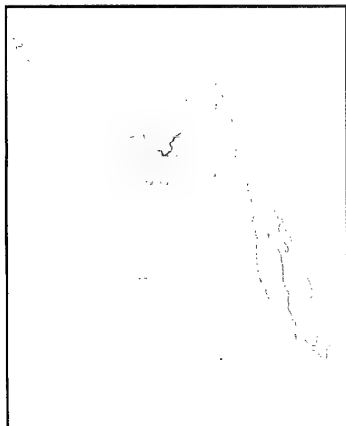




## Republic of Honduras

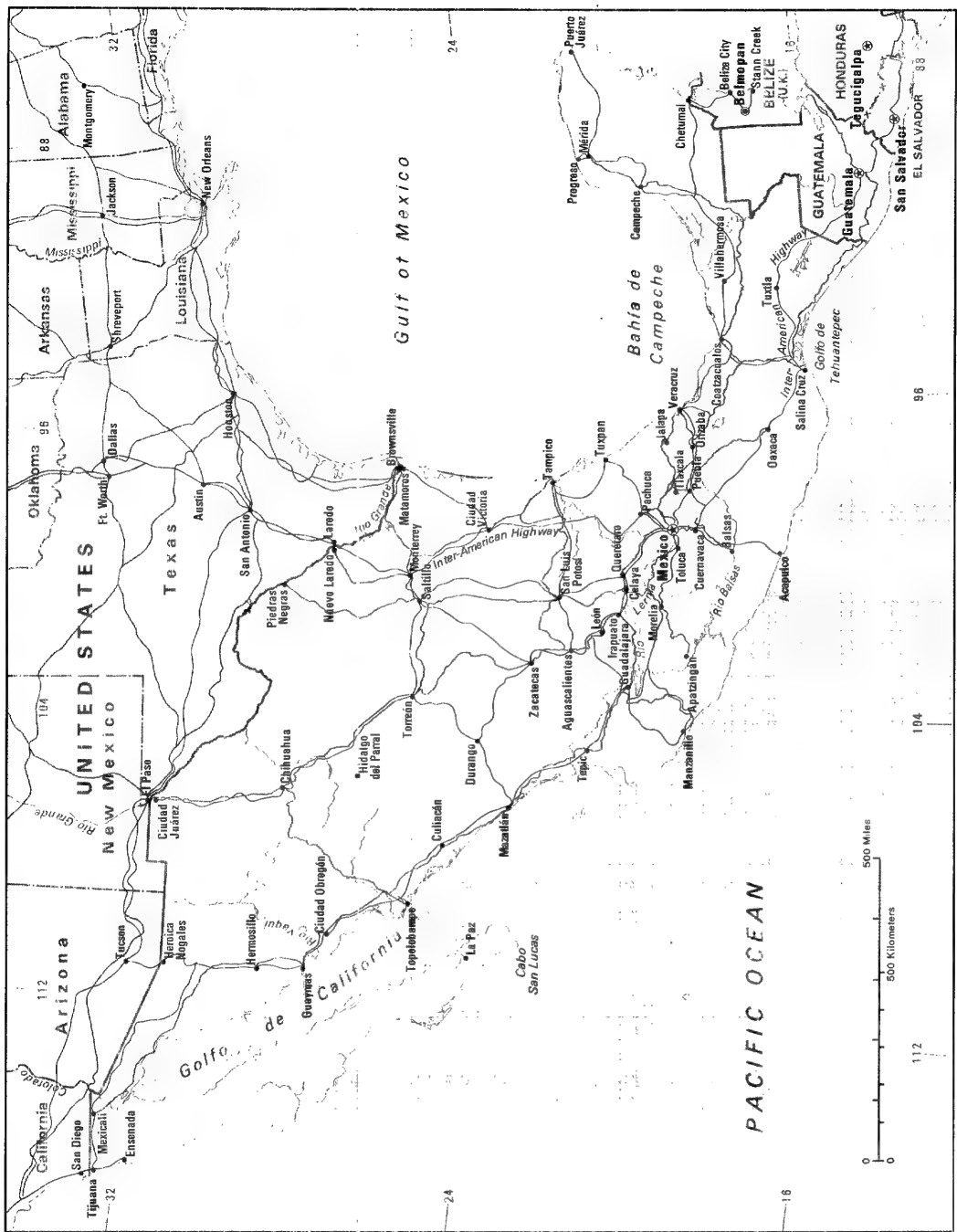
Area: 43,300 square miles  
 112,147 square kilometers  
 Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n.m.  
 Population: 2,786,000  
 Largest city: Tegucigalpa (232,300)  
 Gross National Product: \$850 million (1974)  
 \$300 per capita





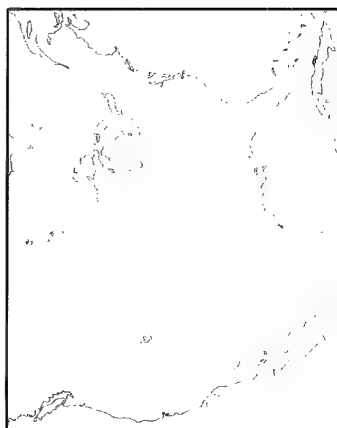
Area: 4,410 square miles  
11,422 square kilometers  
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n.m.  
Population: 2,073,000  
Largest city: Kingston (550,100)  
Gross Domestic Product: \$2.38 billion (1974)  
\$1,150 per capita

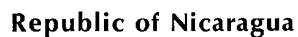
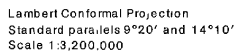




### United Mexican States

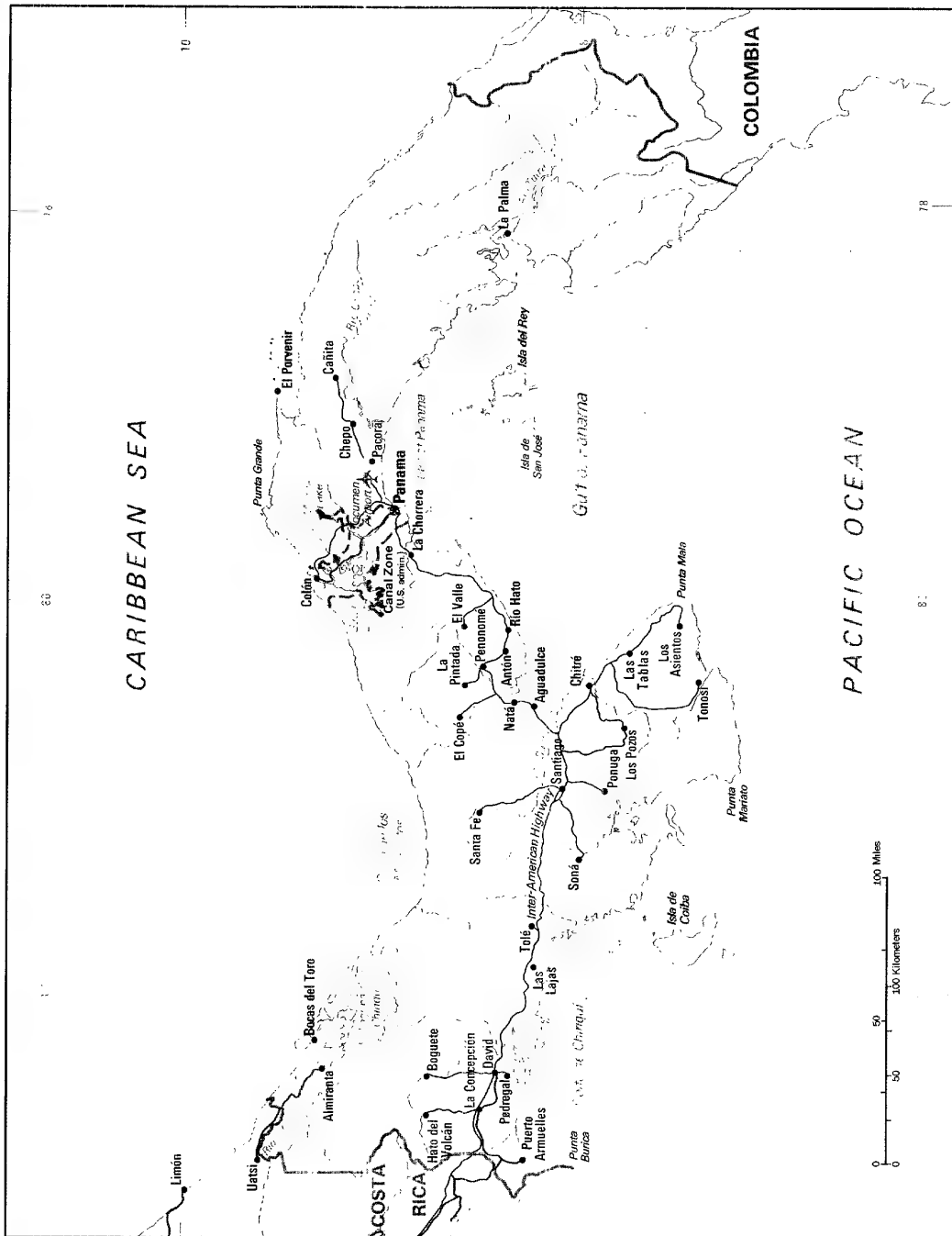
Area: 764,000 square miles  
 1,978,000 square kilometers  
 Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n.m.  
 Population: 81,009,000  
 Largest city: Mexico (2,802,869)  
 Gross Domestic Product: \$64.8 billion (1974)  
 \$1,120 per capita





**Area:** 57,100 square miles  
147,889 square kilometers  
**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n.m.  
**Population:** 2,188,000  
**Largest city:** Managua (398,514)  
**Gross Domestic Product:** \$1.23 billion (1974)  
\$580 per capita



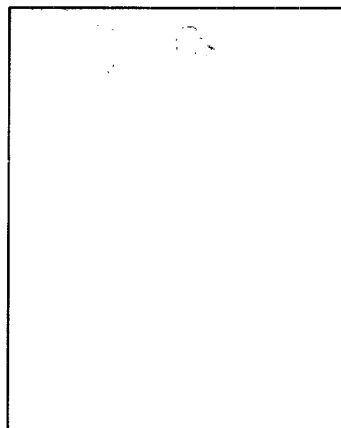


Lambert Conformal Projection Standard parallels 9°20' and 14°40' Scale 1:3,200,000

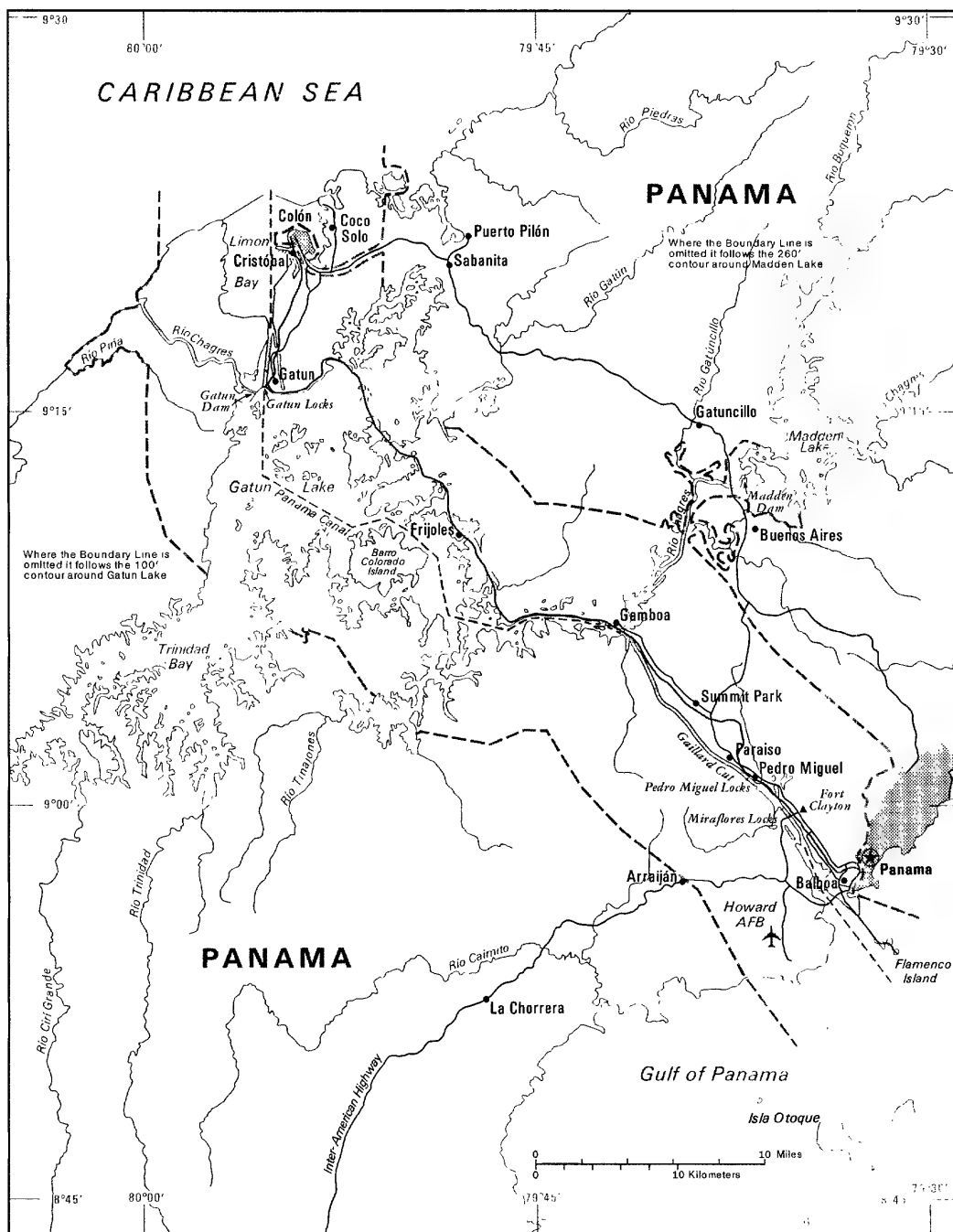


## Republic of Panama

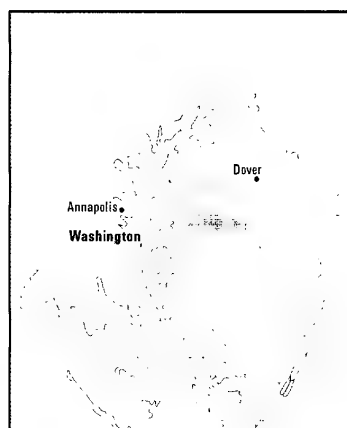
Area: 29,208 square miles  
 Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 n.m.  
 Population: 1,693,000  
 Largest city: Panama (348,704)  
 Gross Domestic Product: \$1.46 billion (1973)  
 \$930 per capita



# Panama Canal Zone

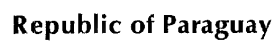
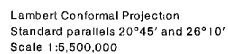


Transverse Mercator Projection  
Scale 1:400,000



## Panama Canal Zone

**Sovereignty:** Territory under United States jurisdiction and control  
**Area:** 553 square miles  
 1,432 square kilometers  
**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n.m.  
**Population:** 47,500  
**Largest city:** Balboa  
**Gross National Product:** not available

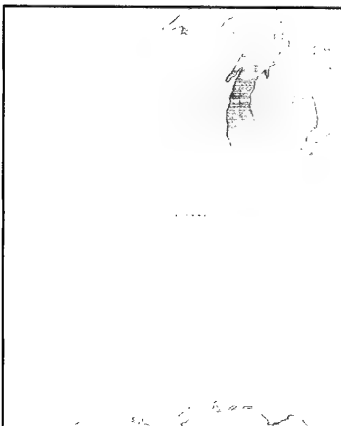


**Area:** 157,000 square miles  
406,630 square kilometer  
**Population:** 2,582,000  
**Largest city:** Asunción (385,000)  
**Gross Domestic Product:** \$1 billion (1974)  
\$400 per capita





Lambert Conformal Projection  
Standard parallels 3°00' and 15°20'  
Scale 1:10,000,000



### Republic of Peru

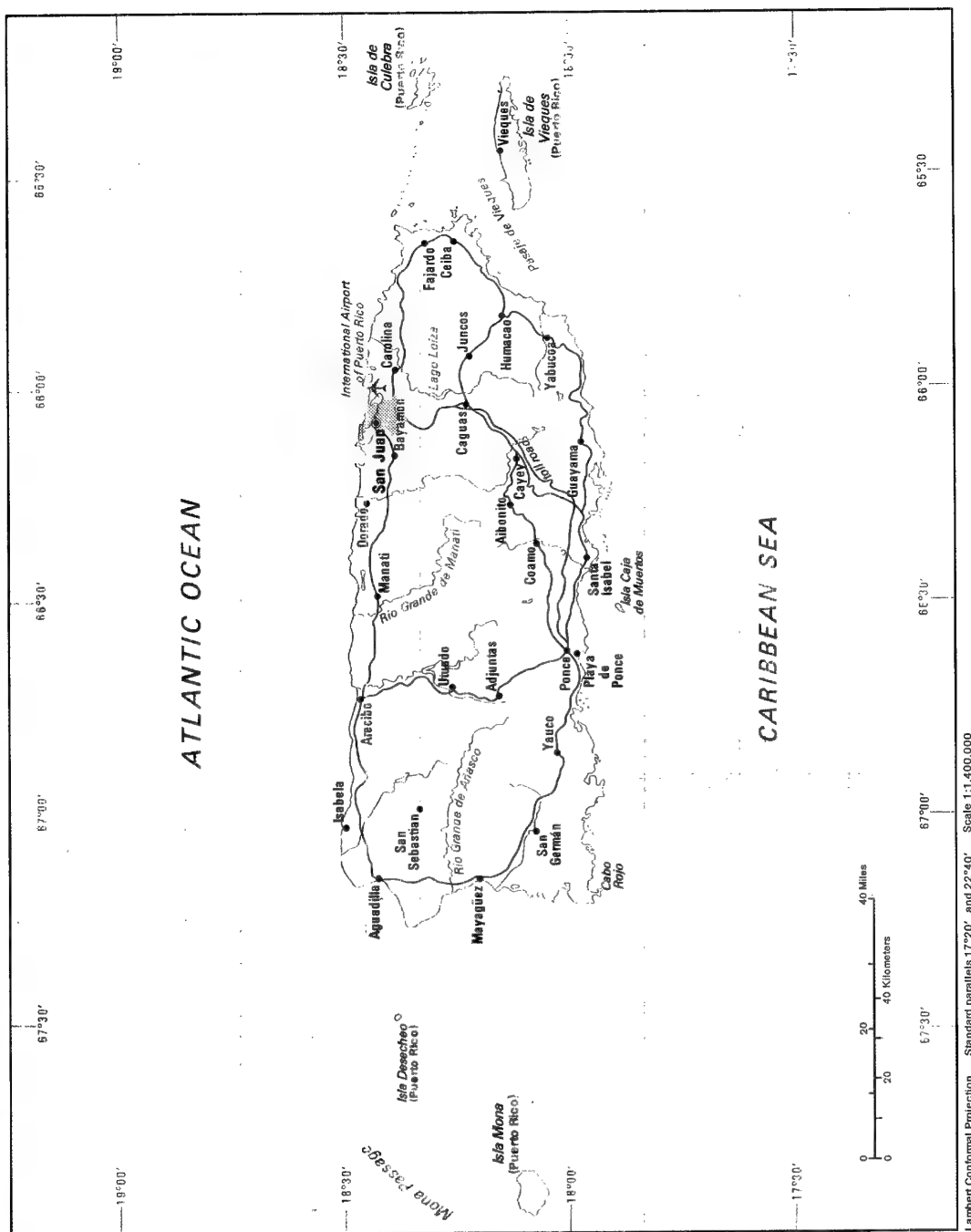
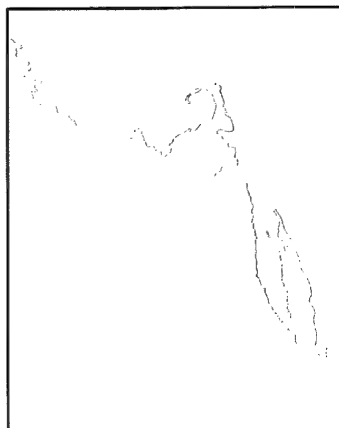
Area: 496,000 square miles  
1,284,640 square kilometers  
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 200 n.m.  
Population: 15,037,000  
Largest city: Lima (340,339)  
Gross National Product: \$8.56 billion (1974)  
\$590 per capita

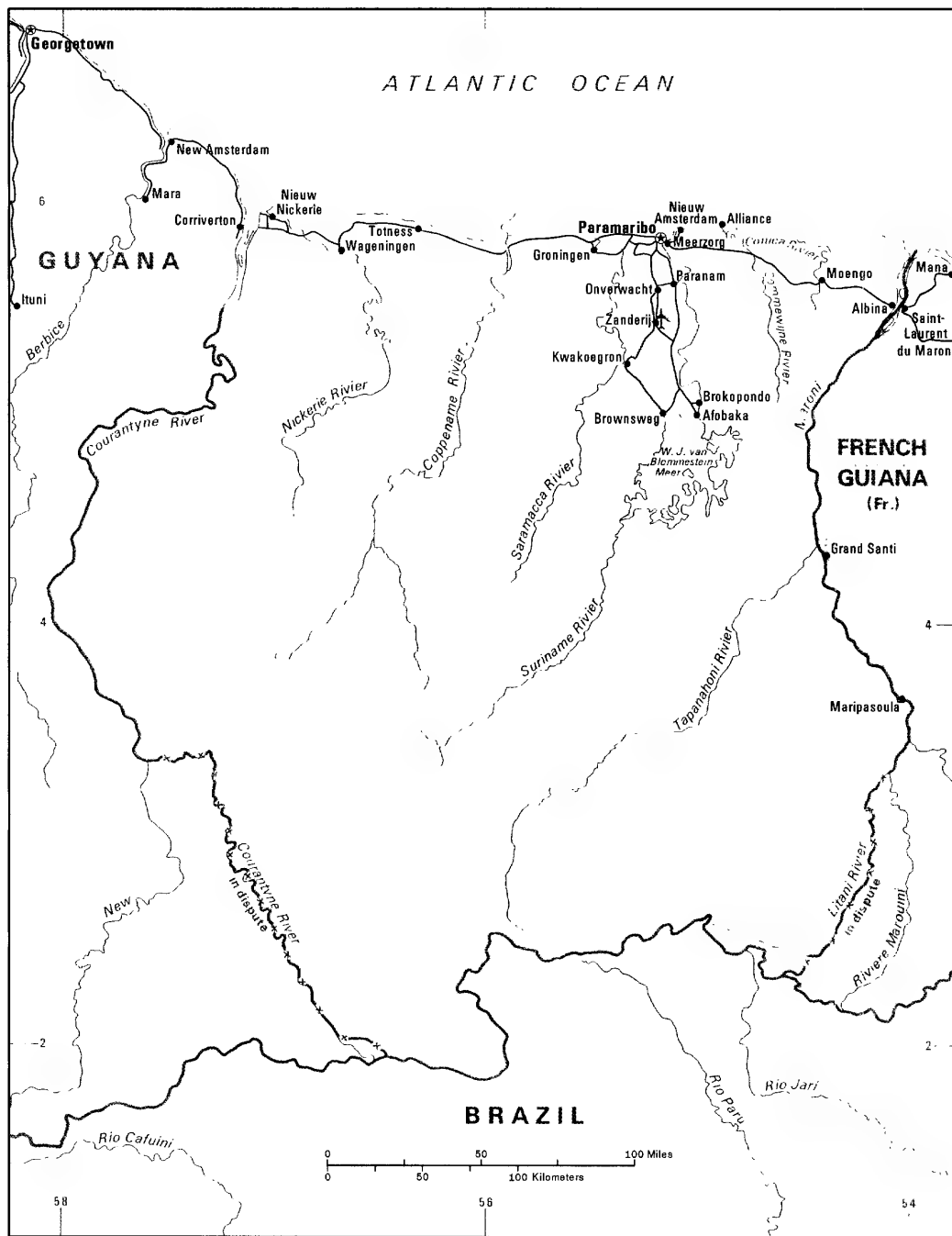




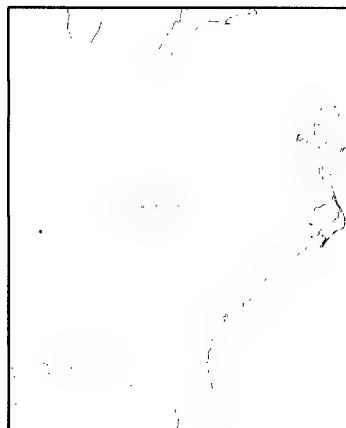
# Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

**Sovereignty:** Commonwealth associated with the United States  
**Area:** 3,435 square miles  
8,897 square kilometers  
**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n.m.  
**Population:** 2,794,000  
**Largest city:** San Juan (463,242)  
**Gross National Product:** \$5.89 billion (1973)  
\$2,106 per capita





Lambert Conformal Projection  
 Standard parallels 2°30' and 3°20'  
 Scale 1:3,000,000



### Surinam

Area: 55,100 square miles  
 142,709 square kilometers  
 Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n.m.  
 Population: 421,000  
 Largest city: Paramaribo (110,867)  
 Gross National Product: \$395 million (1974)  
 \$850 per capita



# Trinidad and Tobago

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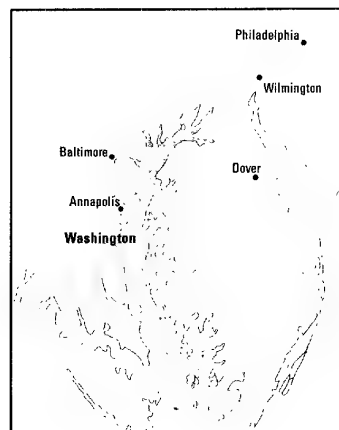


Lambert Conformal Projection  
Standard parallels 9°20' and 14°40'  
Scale 1:1,000,000

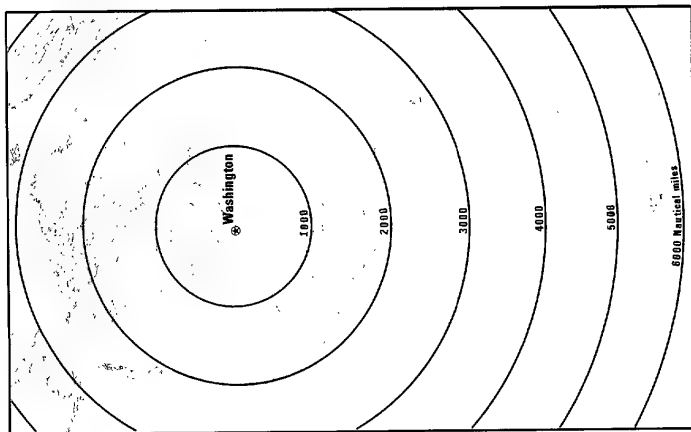
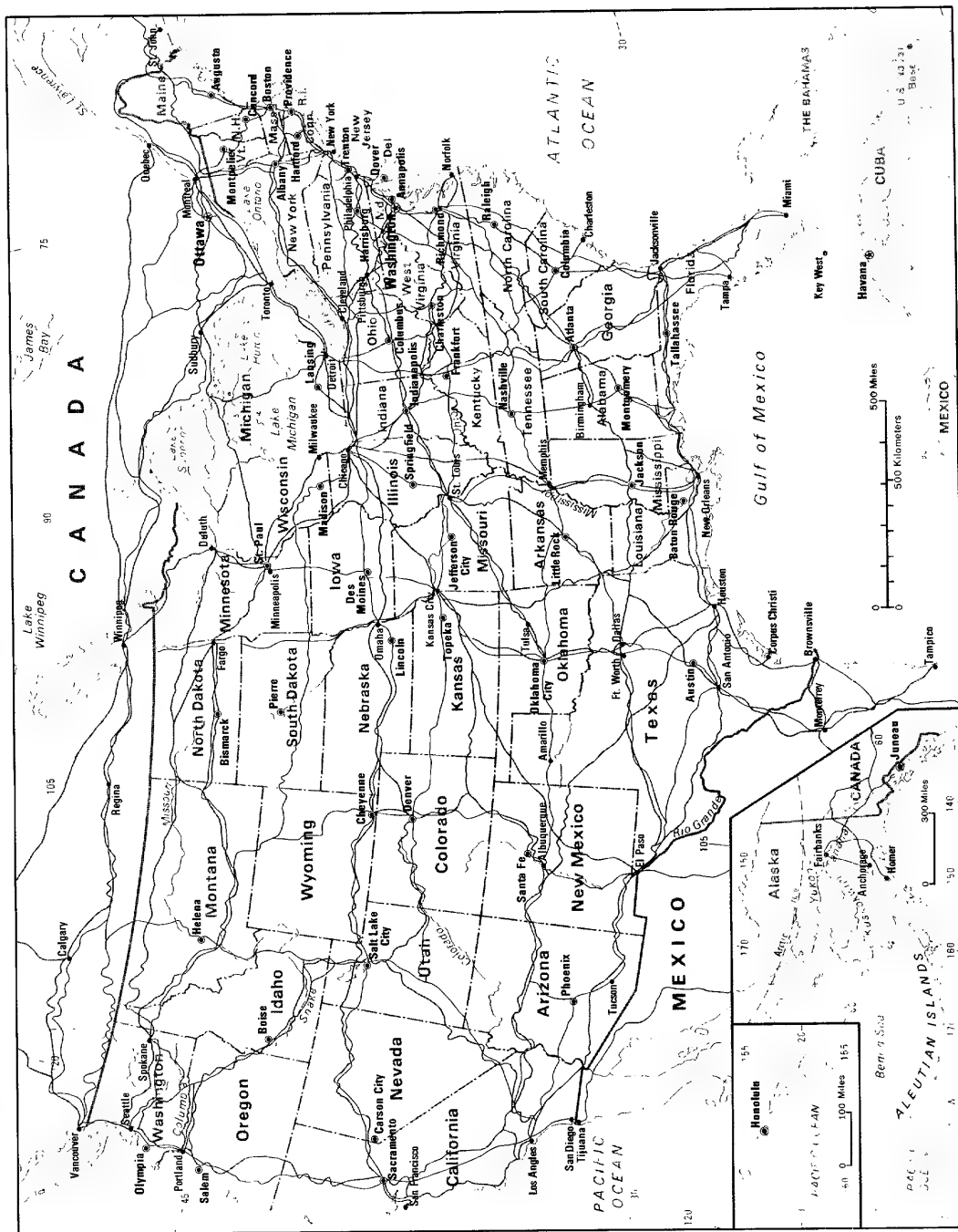


## Trinidad and Tobago

Area: 1,980 square miles  
5,128 square kilometers  
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n.m.  
Population: 1,020,000  
Largest city: Port-of-Spain (67,867)  
Gross Domestic Product: \$1.5 billion (1974)  
\$1,500 per capita



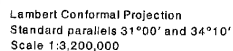
Approved For Release 2001/08/27 : CIA-RDP79-00498A000600030003-9



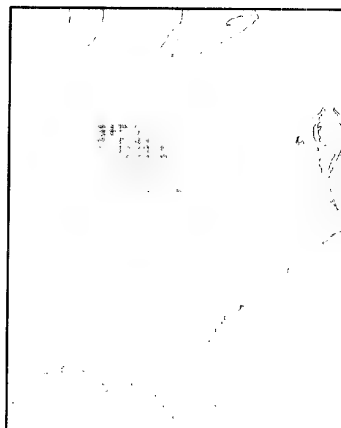
## United States of America

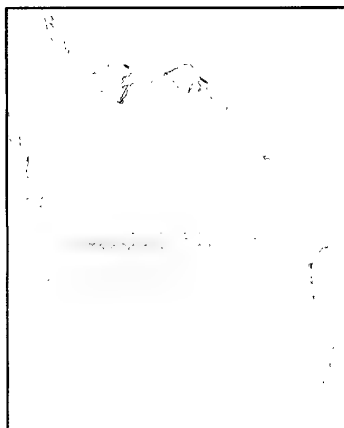
Area: 3,615,211 square miles  
 9,363,964 square kilometers  
 Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n.m.  
 Population: 214,524,000  
 Largest city: New York (7,775,000)  
 Gross National Product: \$1.4 trillion (1974)  
 \$6,600 per capita

Approved For Release 2001/08/27 : CIA-RDP79-00498A000600030003-9



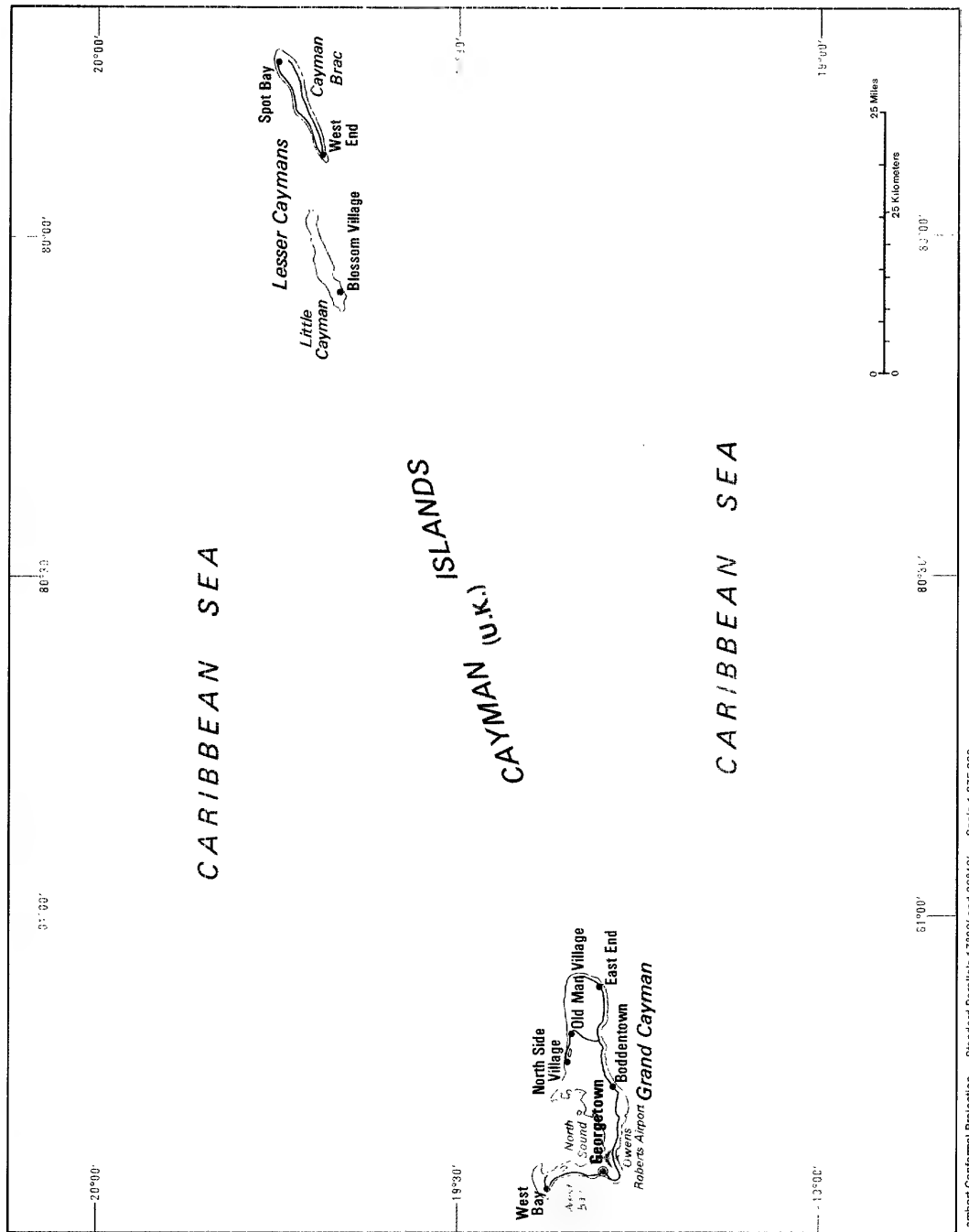
**Area:** 72,200 square miles  
186,998 square kilometers  
**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 200 n.m.  
**Population:** 3,083,000  
**Largest city:** Montevideo (1,202,757)  
**Gross National Product:** \$2.55 billion (1974)  
\$840 per capita





**Area:** 352,000 square miles  
911,680 square kilometers  
**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 12 n.m.  
**Population:** 12,182,000  
**Largest city:** Caracas (1,625,000)  
**Gross National Product:** \$22.5 billion (1974)  
\$1,930 per capita





Lambert Conformal Projection Standard Parallels 17°20' and 22°40' Scale 1:875,000

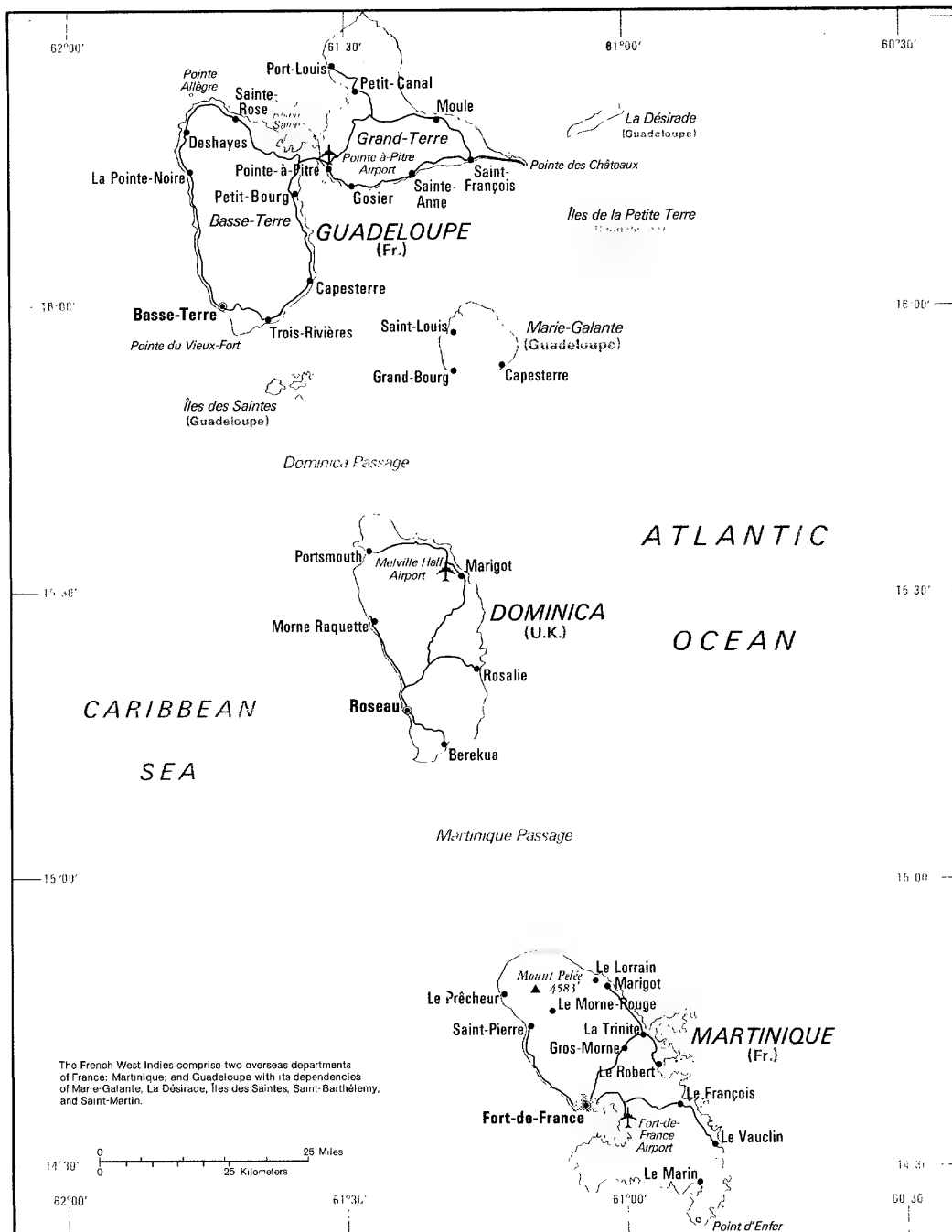


## Colony of Cayman Islands

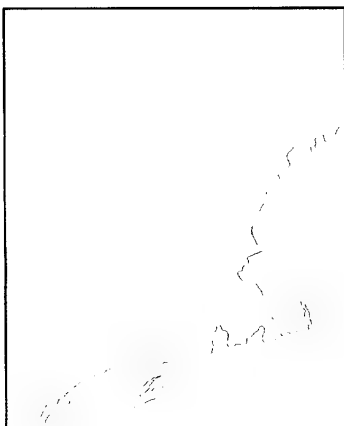
Sovereignty: British colony  
Area: 93 square miles  
241 square kilometers  
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n.m.  
Population: 10,811  
Largest city: Georgetown (3,975)  
Gross National Product: \$12 million (1971)  
\$1,110 per capita



# Dominica, Guadeloupe, and Martinique

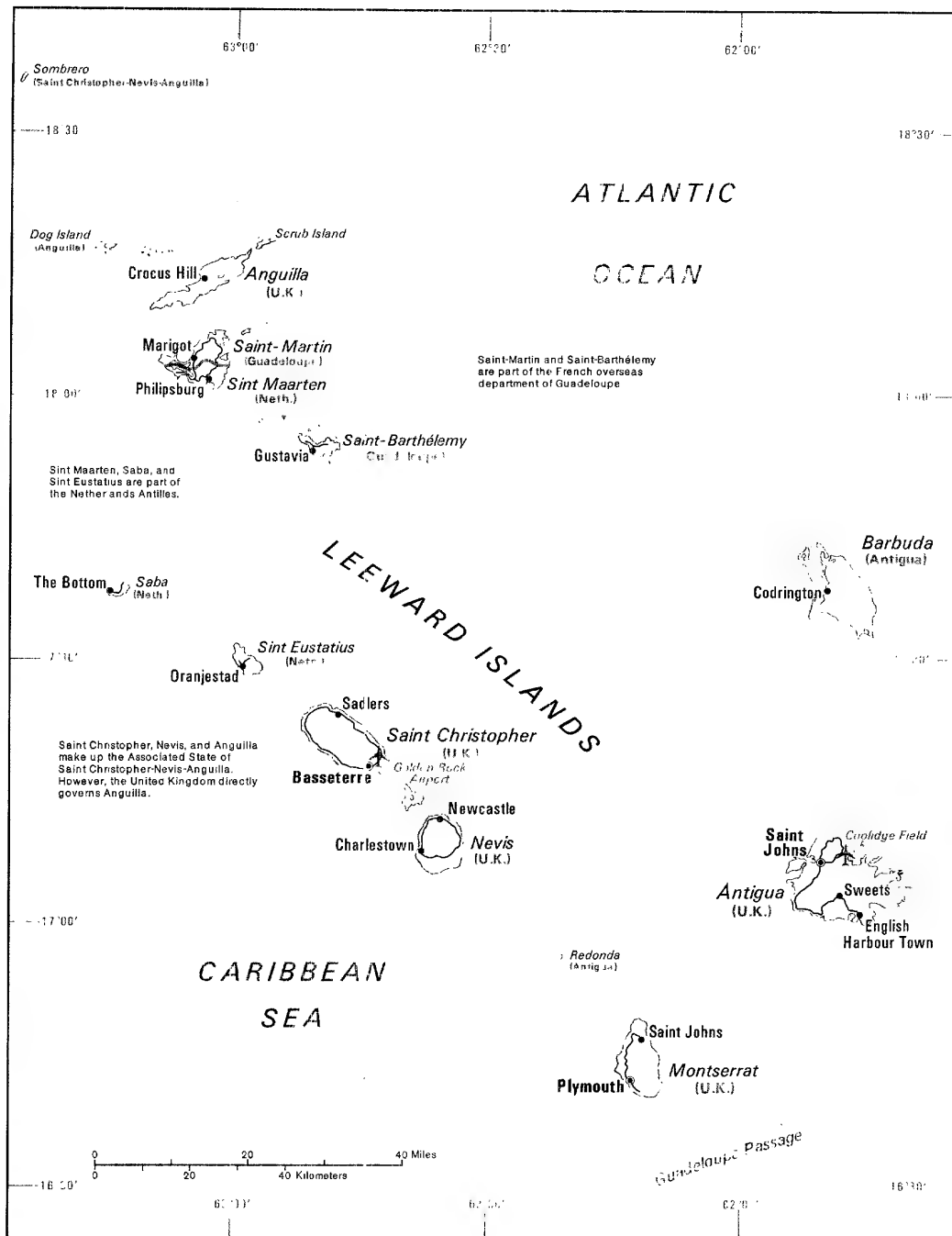


Lambert Conformal Projection  
Standard parallels: 14°40' and 16°10'  
Scale 1:1,100,000



- State of Dominica**  
Sovereignty: British associated state  
Area: 305 square miles  
790 square kilometers  
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n.m.  
Population: 77,000  
Largest city: Roseau (10,157)  
Gross Domestic Product: \$21 million (1971)  
\$270 per capita
- Overseas Department of Guadeloupe**  
Sovereignty: French overseas department  
Area: 567 square miles  
1,479 square kilometers  
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n.m.  
Population: 355,000  
Largest city: Basse-Terre (15,690)  
Gross Domestic Product: \$302 million (1971)  
\$880 per capita
- Overseas Department of Martinique**  
Sovereignty: French overseas department  
Area: 425 square miles  
1,101 square kilometers  
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 12 n.m.  
Population: 347,000  
Largest city: Fort-de-France (86,943)  
Gross National Product: \$339 million (1971)  
\$930 per capita

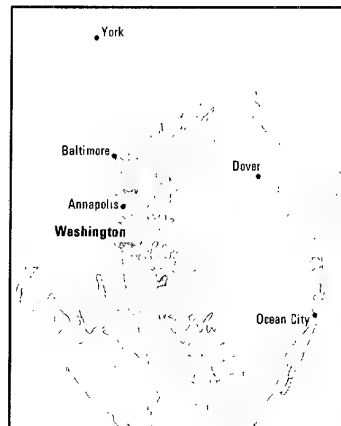




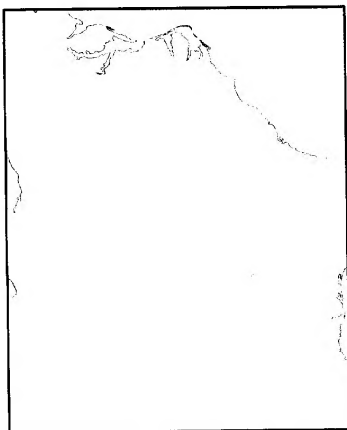
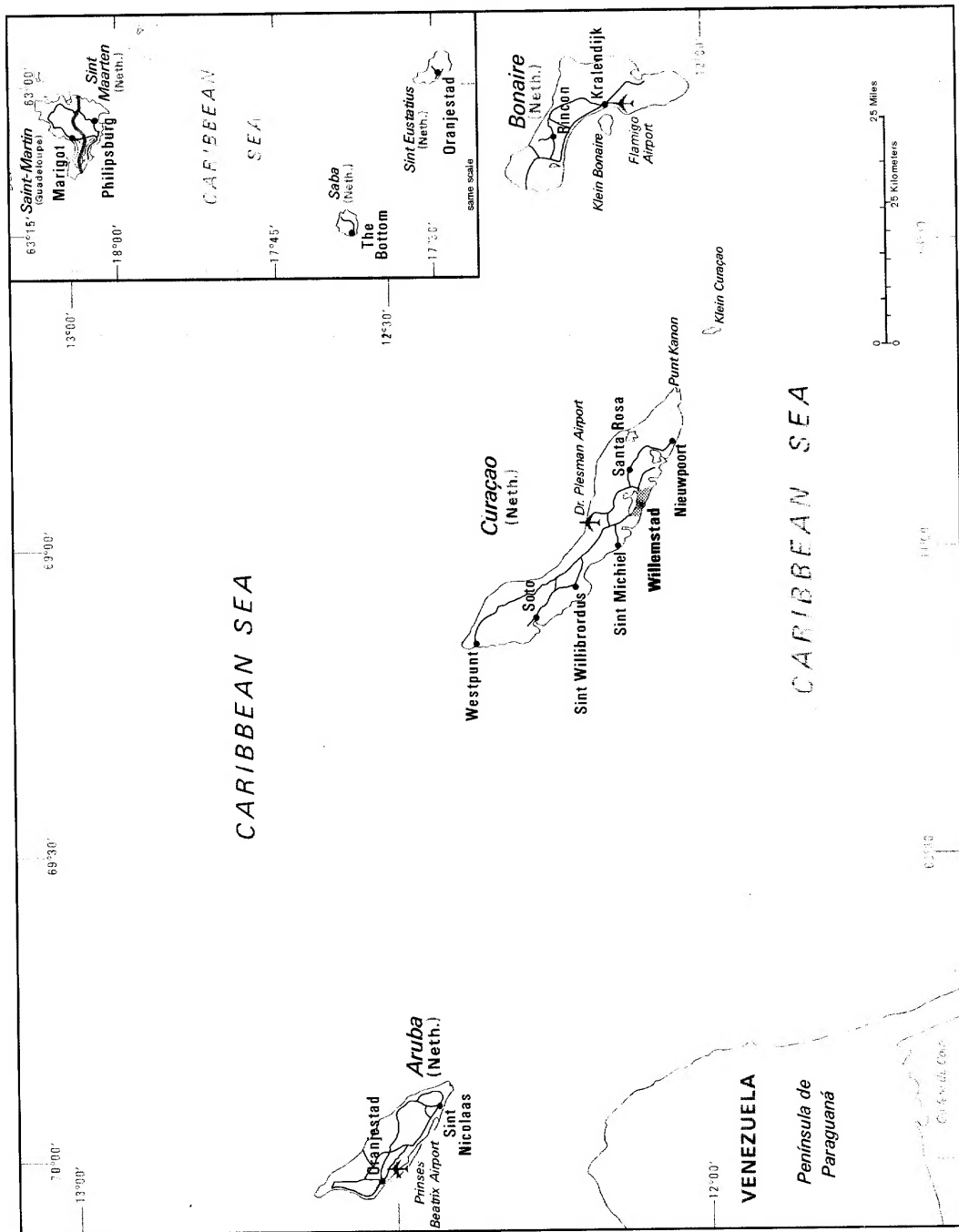
Lambert Conformal Projection  
Standard parallels 17°20' and 22°40'  
Scale 1:1,200,000



- State of Antigua**  
Sovereignty: British associated state  
Area: 108 square miles  
280 square kilometers  
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n.m.  
Population: 72,000  
Largest city: Saint Johns (21,595)  
Gross Domestic Product: \$30 million (1973)  
\$395 per capita
- State of Saint Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla**  
Sovereignty: British associated state  
Area: 150 square miles  
389 square kilometers  
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n.m.  
Population: 69,000  
Largest city: Basseterre (13,055)  
Gross Domestic Product: \$15.2 million (1969)  
\$260 per capita
- Colony of Montserrat**  
Sovereignty: British colony  
Area: 32 square miles  
83 square kilometers  
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n.m.  
Population: 12,300  
Largest city: Plymouth (1,230)  
Gross Domestic Product: \$5.9 million (1970)  
\$480 per capita



# Netherlands Antilles



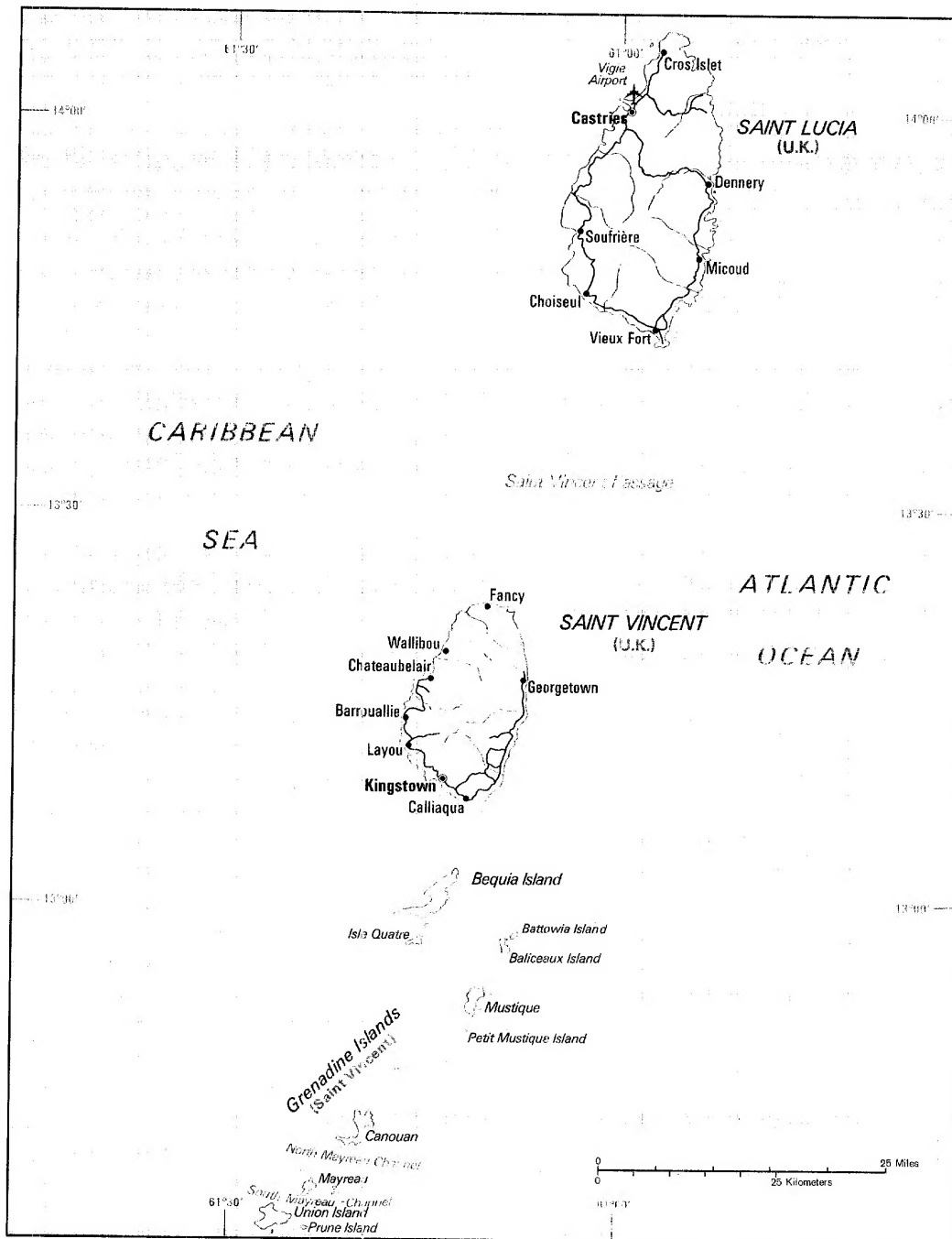
## Netherlands Antilles

Sovereignty: Part of the Netherlands realm  
 Area: 394 square miles  
 1,020 square kilometers  
 Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n.m.  
 Population: 241,000  
 Largest city: Willemstad (43,547)  
 Gross Domestic Product: \$209 million (1973)  
 \$890 per capita



# Saint Lucia and Saint Vincent

Approved For Release 2001/08/27 : CIA-RDP79-00498A000600030003-9



Lambert Conformal Projection  
Standard parallels 9°20' and 14°40'  
Scale 1:600,000

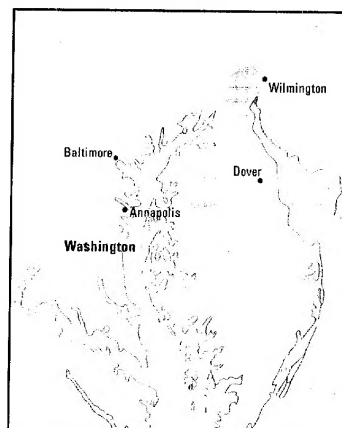


## State of Saint Lucia

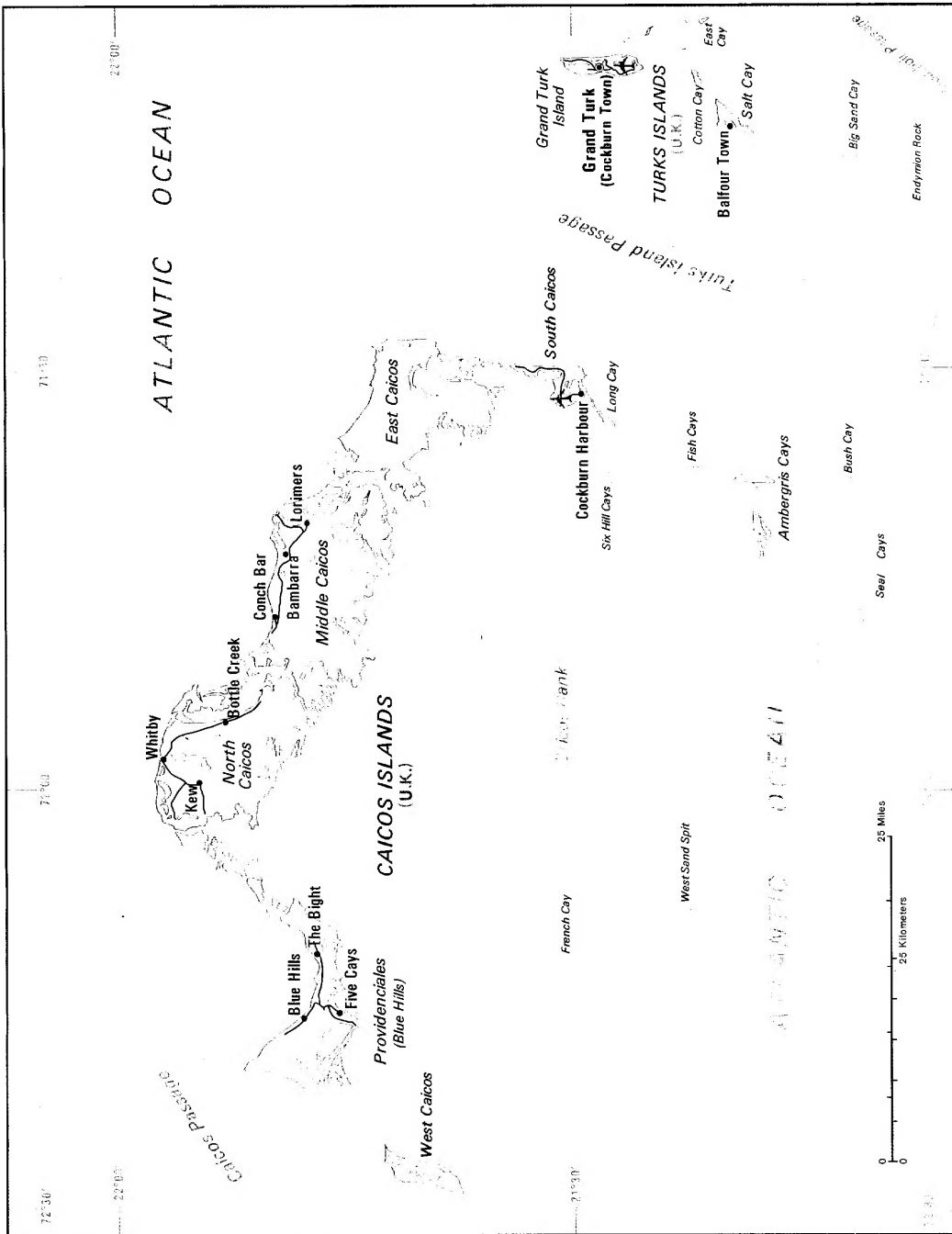
**Sovereignty:** British associated state  
**Area:** 238 square miles  
616 square kilometers  
**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n.m.  
**Population:** 109,000  
**Largest city:** Castries (39,132)  
**Gross Domestic Product:** \$33.2 million (1971)  
\$290 per capita

## State of Saint Vincent

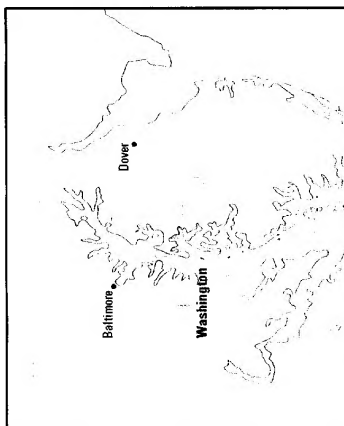
**Sovereignty:** British associated state  
**Area:** 150 square miles  
389 square kilometers  
**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n.m.  
**Population:** 95,000  
**Largest city:** Kingstown (22,000)  
**Gross Domestic Product:** \$20 million (1971)  
\$200 per capita



# Turks and Caicos Islands



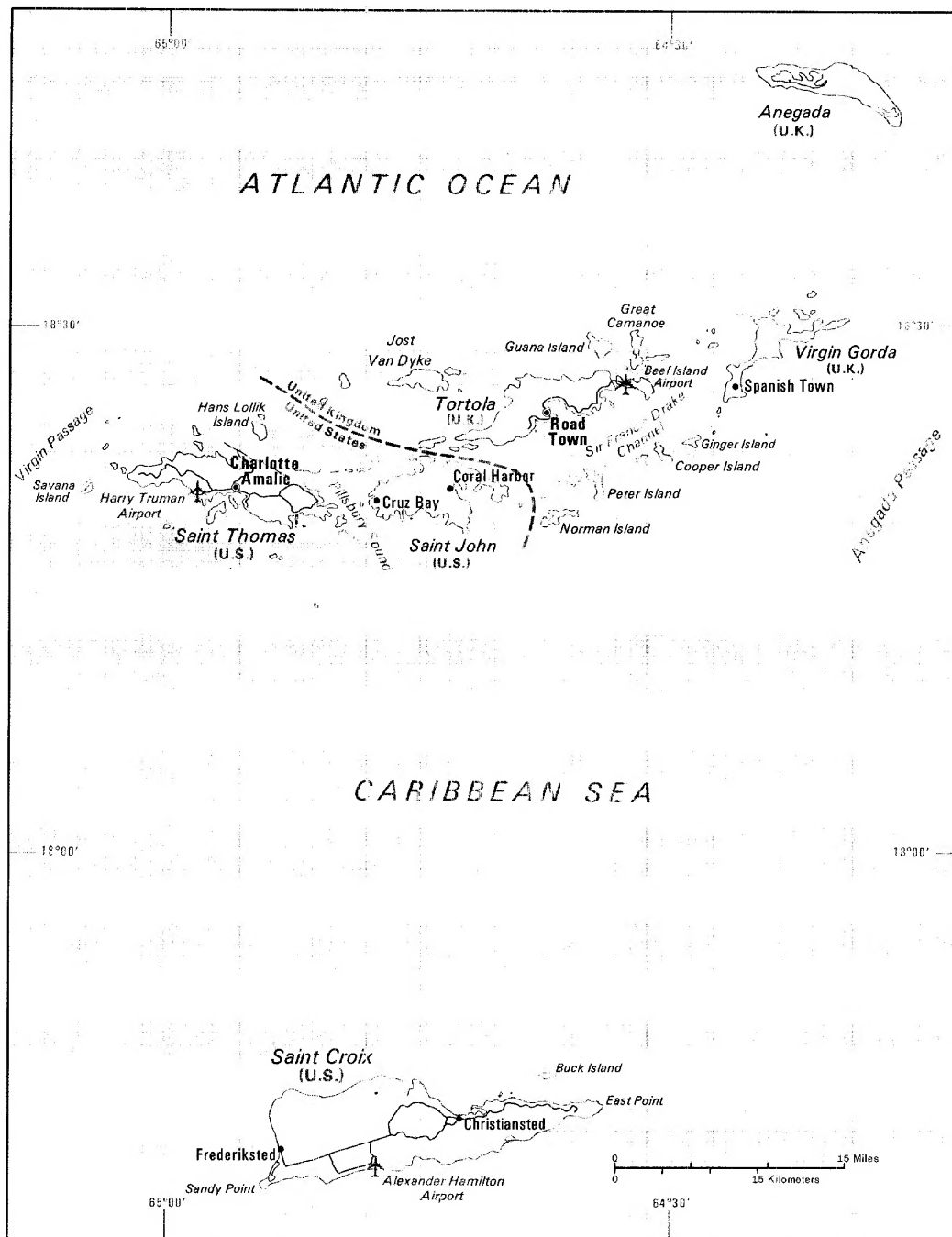
Transverse Mercator Projection Scale 1:700,000



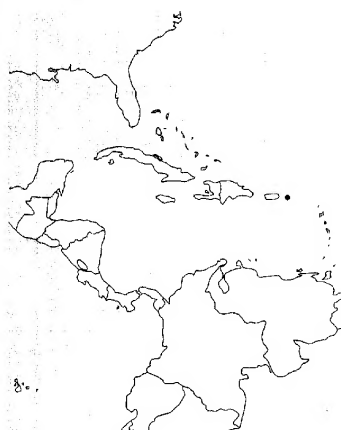
## Colony of Turks and Caicos Islands

Sovereignty: British colony  
Area: 166 square miles  
430 square kilometers  
Limits of territorial waters (claimed): 3 n.m.  
Population: 6,000  
Largest city: Grand Turk (2,000)  
Gross Domestic Product: \$1.92 million (1969)  
\$320 per capita





Lambert Conformal Projection  
Standard parallels 17°20' and 22°40'  
Scale 1:800,000



## Colony of the British Virgin Islands

**Sovereignty:** British colony  
**Area:** 50 square miles  
130 square kilometers  
**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n.m.  
**Population:** 11,000  
**Largest city:** Road Town (2,183)  
**Gross Domestic Product:** \$11.2 million (1970)  
\$1,027 per capita

## Virgin Islands of the United States

**Sovereignty:** United States organized unincorporated territory  
**Area:** 133 square miles  
344 square kilometers  
**Limits of territorial waters (claimed):** 3 n.m.  
**Population:** 65,000  
**Largest city:** Charlotte Amalie (12,220)  
**Gross Domestic Product:** not available

